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Soviet Union

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IZVESTIYA CITED ON CRUISE MISSILE BALANCE

LD171819 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- American long-range cruise missiles play an increasingly sinister role in the U.S. Administration's efforts aimed at undermining the strategic equilibrium and ensuring nuclear superiority over the USSR, the newspaper IZVESTIYA points out today. Since 1982 the Pentagon has equipped strategic bombers with air-based cruise missiles. Since November 1983 it has deployed ground-based cruise missiles in the West European countries and since the middle of 1984 it has started fitting out submarines and surface ships with sea-based cruise missiles.

The Pentagon sees in the creation of the new offensive weapon a way towards increasing its strategic potential, obtaining wide opportunities for launching preventive nuclear strikes against strategic objectives in the territory of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, the newspaper points out.

All the modes of the missiles, as conceived and produced in the USA, are a clearly expressed weapon of aggression.

American cruise missiles are a source of danger to all states. The neutral countries are also jeopardized. There is no doubt that American cruise missiles launched against the USSR or the other socialist countries will violate the air space of the neutral countries with all the ensuing extremely adverse consequences to their security, the newspaper points out.

By the deployment of cruise missiles the United States, the newspaper IZVESTIYA continues, is undermining the process of the limitation of nuclear weapons, to which the USSR has more than once attracted the U.S. Administration's attention. In the course of the talks held earlier, the Soviet Union proposed a total ban on long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes, or, should the USA be ready for that, to limit them as much as possible. Yet, the USA has done its utmost to pave for itself the way to the possession of this type of weapon, the newspaper notes.

They in Washington forget, however, the simple truth: In this nuclear age the wish to gain unilateral strategic superiority will inevitably damage one's own security. Throughout the whole post-war period the USA was trying to outstrip the USSR once as regards sea-based inter-continental ballistic missiles, once as regards MIRVed missiles, but each time due to the Soviet Union's timely countermeasures the balance was restored. There will be no exception from this rule as regards long-range cruise missiles, which are already being tested in the USSR.

At the same time it should be absolutely clear that nobody, including the USA, can gain from increasing the level of nuclear countervailance [as received]. Effective measures for a radical cut in the accumulated nuclear weapons stocks are necessary. The Soviet Union is for such a resolution of the issue, the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses.

DANGER POSED BY CONVENTIONAL ARMS VIEWED

LD182051 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Andrey Dubrovskiy commentary]

[Text] The British Rhine army is being modernized. The army's I Corps has been somewhat reduced lately but it has been given a capability to carry out operations within a longer range. The corps has been equipped with modernized multiple-rocket launchers, computers, the advanced Challenger tank, and other sophisticated conventional weapons.

This is one example of the intensive modernization of NATO's conventional military potential. At first sight nothing extraordinary is taking place, but let us take a closer look at conventional weapons. The arrival of nuclear weapons has not made conventional weapons less deadly or dangerous. This is borne out by the fact that in accordance with Roger's doctrine the NATO countries are beefing up their conventional potential as well as building up their nuclear weapons.

The West is trying to acquire conventional weapons of mass destruction that supposedly would not lead to a nuclear escalation. Among the most sophisticated conventional weapons are suction and pressure bombs and shells, and particle beam and directed energy weapons. The list goes on and on. Sophisticated conventional weapons have greatly proliferated and are used in armed conflicts, which increases the danger they pose. NATO leaders claim that the use of sophisticated conventional weapons may reduce the risk of nuclear weapons being used at the beginning of a conflict. The DAILY TELEGRAPH said recently the British Rhine army is certain of its nonnuclear warfare capability. No one can guarantee, however, that a local conflict involving sophisticated conventional weapons may not lead in this day and age to an all-out nuclear war. This has not happened yet, fortunately, but the use of sophisticated conventional weapons with enhanced killing power comparable to the effects of nuclear weapons of a small yield may very well trigger a nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is well aware of the danger of conventional weapons. Back in 1978 the Soviet leaders called for halting the manufacture of sophisticated conventional weapons of enhanced destructive power. On 2 June 1982, the Soviet parliament passed a decree ratifying the convention on banning or limiting the use of conventional weapons which can cause excessive destruction or act indiscriminately. The convention, concluded largely through the diplomatic efforts of this country and other socialist nations, provides for drawing up new protocols banning the more deadly conventional weapons. The stand adopted by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies paves the way for removing the threat of both conventional and nuclear war.

The socialist community has proposed at the United Nations that a treaty be concluded between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO whereby the two sides would undertake not to use force against each other and maintain relations of peace. That treaty could contain a provision ruling out a first use of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

MALYUKIN: UK CONTRIBUTING TO GENEVA DEADLOCK

LD161611 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Malyukin writes:

The British Government, which has made whatever contribution it could to deadlocking the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe, now seems to be in a hurry to say "yes" to a militarisation of outer space. One cannot help drawing this conclusion when reading the statement by British junior Foreign Office Minister Richard Luce, whose text was issued by the REUTER agency and published on Thursday by some British newspapers.

London is known to have once officially opposed taking into account Britain's and France's nuclear potentials in analysing the balance of forces in Europe. When the USSR suggested that it leave in Europe as many medium-range missiles as these two allies of the United States in the North Atlantic bloc have them, it heard "no" in response.

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Mitterrand were in a hurry to express solidarity with their overseas friend, who, using the NATO's notorious "double track" decision, openly placed stake on ensuring unilateral military advantages for the West at the expense of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Now the Tory Cabinet is expressing solidarity with Washington in its "star wars" plans, under which the USA would ensure for itself advantages not over the USSR but over its own satellites. The USSR has proposed the United States to hold talks on preventing a militarisation of outer space. The White House expressed readiness to reach agreement to the contrary -- on legalising the arms race in outer space. And now London is again in a hurry to display loyalty to the overseas leader.

"The Soviets will bear a heavy responsibility if, having suggested these talks, they now block them," Mr. Richard Luce said, pretending that he did not see that the Americans had substituted the subject of the talks.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office minister would be well advised to know that if Reagan's and Weinberger's plans are implemented, this would affect most not the Soviet Union, but such countries as Britain, or, let us say, France. The USSR, which has always responded the emergence of new American weapons systems with the creation of its own similar systems, will not remain indifferent this time, either. But what will be then the destiny of the Britons and Frenchmen?

BIRYUKOV CHARGES U.S. WITH CW TERRORISM

LD171719 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 17 Aug 84

["USA: Chemical Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Mankind will never forget the brutal chemical warfare, which was conducted by the United States against the peoples of Indochina and whose victims were more than one million Vietnamese, 60 thousand American soldiers, several thousand Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders. It is so far difficult to predict in full measure the dramatic consequences of the use of the "Agent Orange" defoliant by the United States military. Yet the number of babies born with different congenital defects grows today both in the countries of Indochina and in the United States.

It is absolutely clear that "Agent Orange" is a type of chemical weapons, which was a source of terrible sufferings for people, including the Americans themselves. Yet today researchers of the Federal Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta have issued a "research paper" containing a badly concealed attempt at denying the view of the high toxicity of the defoliant. It says, in particular, that there is allegedly no information to sustain the argument about the effects of "Agent Orange" on the human genetic system.

The conclusions drawn by the researchers from the federal centre are in clear conflict with the facts. Prestigious scientists have convincingly proved the contrary at an international conference in Paris in 1970 on the consequences of the use of chemical weapons by the United States in Indochina and at the annual international conference "Trade Unions of the World in the Struggle Against the Chemical and Bacteriological Weapons" in Ho Chi Minh City.

One cannot help asking why should Washington try to prove the unprovable? The answer to this question is that the Reagan administration is not only reluctant to abide by the decisions of the international protocol of 1925 banning the use and stockpiling of chemical weapons, but is also hatching monstrous plans to create a new generation of toxic agents that are even more dangerous to human beings. In the budget for fiscal year 1985 the White House has requested from the Congress 1.1 billion dollars for adding new chemical weapons to its lethal arsenals.

Moreover, an active propaganda campaign is under way in the United States to publicise these means of mass annihilation of people, which are allegedly more humane than the conventional weapons. A special department for indoctrinating the public in favour of the use of chemical weapons, named Army Plan for Chemical Actions, functions in Washington.

The United States militarists have unique experience of practical use of the chemical weapons. The point at issue is not only Vietnam. In Afghanistan, the American secret services arm the counter-revolutionary rabble with chemical grenades. In Grenada, as the Mexican newspaper EL DIA said, chemical nerve weapons were used. U.S.-made chemical weapons were sprayed along strategic roads in the north of Namibia to destroy vegetation, which hampered punitive operations by the South African racists against the Namibian patriots.

The Pentagon poisoners bear responsibility for the brutal chemical terrorism unleashed by them.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD191800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 19 Aug 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, political observer of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, All-Union Radio commentator]

Reagan Prerecording Remark

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello there, comrades. The events of the past week have once again convincingly confirmed that in responding to Soviet peaceful initiatives with ostensible peaceableness, with mere words, the U.S. Government is being hypocritical, that its foreign policy retains its adventurist and irresponsible nature. Its desire is not for talks, but for an intensification of confrontation with the Soviet Union, for even further poisoning the international atmosphere.

You will realize, comrades, that I am talking of the notorious Reagan joke, which the whole world has taken quite seriously. When the word "joke" appears in the press, it has more often than not been put in quotes, while AP ran a report on this subject under the headline "Bombing of Russia." The bombing of Russia was exactly what the U.S. President was talking about. Those in the U.S. Government immediately realized the seriousness of his words. They have been keeping their mouths shut and refraining from any comment on the President's words in the hope that they will be forgotten as quickly as possible.

In the U.S. press, there were even more cunning attempts to eradicate the heavy fallout from the President's provocative outburst. It was recalled that he has mixed up the names of countries, and that he falls asleep at government meetings, in order to create for the public the cumulative impression that the President is just a light-hearted and genial sort who would even crack a joke at the expense of his own father.

But even people in U.S. Government circles have reluctantly admitted that there was nothing funny or genial in what the President said. If his intention was to be amusing, then he could have found a myriad of other subjects for amusement. The whole world has been swept by a wave of anger and indignation over the U.S. President's remarks. Everyone can see that he just (?eased up) for a moment before uttering the latest official lies on the radio. This is well-known now. Senator Gary Hart said: It is doubtless at moments such as this that a person's true thoughts come to the surface, and that is the most alarming thing about the whole matter.

[Beglov] It seems to me that the main thread running through the sentiments and reactions of the public, and through all world politics; was the question of responsibility for the destinies of peace, and the question of whether all leaders are up to the high standards required in bearing responsibility for the cause of peace, halting the arms race, and averting nuclear war.

It must be said that the week began with a very revealing exchange from this point of view: The replies of the leaders of the two states to an appeal from Sean MacBride, the Irish public figure and winner of the Lenin and Nobel Prizes, were published. His question was what could be done to improve the situation existing in relations between the two states. Comrade Chernenko's reply to this appeal said in clear and well-defined terms that our country continues to be fully determined to do everything it can to halt the arms race, not to take nuclear weapons to new spheres, and to do everything it can to avert the threat of a general nuclear calamity. That is the well-defined position.

But as far as the other side, the U.S. Administration, is concerned, their irresponsibility was once again confirmed. Those words the whole world has been quoting in the past few days -- words allegedly pronounced in jest -- about outlawing Russia and bombing it in 5 minutes, have been seen by everyone -- as one Western observer said very accurately -- as a comment on Washington's real policy.

[Kornilov] Spartak Ivanovich, I would also draw attention to the fact that the President's provocative outburst -- which, in the words of THE WASHINGTON POST, makes one's hair stand on end -- took place on the eve of the U.S. Presidential election. Today, in this connection, it is doubtless appropriate to look back at what has exactly characterized U.S. foreign policy in the past 4 years, while the Reagan team has been at the helm of the United States. The reply to this question is clear. For these 4 years, Washington has pursued, and continues to pursue, a policy aimed at exacerbating the situation in every possible way. It aims to wreck, at whatever cost and by whatever means, the military-strategic parity which has come about in Europe and in the world, in order, through acquiing a nuclear sword, to more extensively and vigorously impose its will on sovereign states and peoples. At Washington's door must be laid the wrecking of the Geneva talks on nuclear armaments in Europe, the boycott of discussion of issues regarding averting space militarization, the blocking of talks on banning chemical weapons, and attempts to endlessly draw out and bring to a pre-planned deadlock the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Whatever aspect of problems related to war and peace and the curbing of the arms race unleashed by the United States and NATO you consider, Washington's position is ambiguous -- verbally, chatter about a desire for arms control and dialogue; but in practice, the blocking and wrecking of all talks on these problems, staking on force, and a policy of accelerated material preparations for war.

[Beglov] One Dutch observer stated in a comment on the president's remark on the bombing of Russia, that one must hope that the U.S. President takes a much more serious attitude to the testing of his own missiles than to the testing of his microphone. It must be said in response to this that this very week has brought the news, from the American side, that the go-ahead has been given for a new twist in the spiral of the arms race in the form of tests -- and, what is more, the first combat tests -- of sea-based cruise missiles. The Pentagon plans to provide itself with 3,000 such missiles with conventional warheads, and 750 with nuclear warheads.

The full sinister significance of this new spurt in the arms race lies in the fact that because of their technical nature, cruise missiles are the sort of weapon that is very difficult to monitor, and, what is more, it is impossible to tell what type of warhead -- nuclear or conventional -- a given warhead launched against a target possesses. That is why there has been such an anxious reaction.

[Kornilov] The facts you have mentioned provide even further confirmation that this provocative outburst by Reagan is not just some sort of cynical nuclear joke, which some people in Washington would like to forget as quickly as possible, but a manifestation of the frame of mind officially formulated in the past by Washington, both in its calls for a crusade, and the doctrines of limited and protracted nuclear wars. Reagan's outburst highlights with uncommon clarity the full danger of the President's anti-Soviet instincts and philosophies, his obsession with the idea of militant militarism.

[Beglov] These words and actions found vivid reflection in the Republican Party's draft election platform, published this week, which is to be submitted for approval by the party convention next week.

In this draft, the present administration praises itself to the heavens for the fact that it has raised military spending to a record level and for the fact that, in the words of the program, it has been bold in advancing a new plan for so-called strategic defense, the plan for deploying weapons in space. It says it has been bold. But it is very apt in this instance to note that this is not the sort of boldness that is accompanied by an awareness of a high measure of responsibility for the destinies of peace; it is the latest assault on universal peace, the latest action to undermine the cause of security and disarmament.

[Kornilov] And the press has justifiably described the document you refer to as the bible of the latter-day Washington crusaders.

[Sobolev] To return once again to the words of President Reagan and the reaction to these words throughout the world, I should like to note that this is not the first time that the visceral hatred of the world of socialism on the part of the millionaires, which found expression in the President's words, has torn through their mask of respectability.

Let us recall Brzezinski, the assistant for national security affairs of the former U.S. President. During a visit to a camp of Afghan counterrevolutionary bandits in Pakistan, he grabbed a submachinegun and pretended that he was firing it toward Afghanistan -- also, supposedly, as a joke.

This is what the U.S. press wrote about Brzezinski's behavior in his responsible post. He went to the top U.S. generals in order to clarify how they intended to guarantee national security. But all the explanations provided by the generals failed to satisfy Brzezinski's insatiable anti-Sovietism. Having acquainted himself with the appalling scenario of the nuclear destruction of the Soviet Union, he asked with displeasure: But where are your plans for annihilating the Russians? And to all the explanations of the generals about the mass deaths of Soviet people in a U.S. nuclear attack, he merely replied: Russians must be killed. And, according to the U.S. press, the generals began to make appropriate amendments to their plans.

But these are not jokes: Brzezinski had in his hands, like President Reagan now, not a submachine gun, but the U.S. nuclear arsenal. And if the U.S. President's words have remained just words, it is not because he does not want to put his dreams into practice. The point is that he couldn't even if he tried. Repeated plans have been made for the bombing of Russia and the annihilation of the Russians, but the U.S. generals calculated on every occasion that the cost to themselves would be too high. Our country has always taken the necessary steps in good time to maintain its security. We will continue to maintain it, whatever delirious thoughts and dreams arise in the minds of the U.S. rulers.

But the uncommon flippancy demonstrated by the U.S. President is, fortunately, not characteristic of all representatives of his own class. As Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote in reference to the capitalist countries, we can count on the peaceable sentiments not just of workers and peasants, but also a huge part of sensible representatives of the bourgeoisie and governments.

The reaction in various countries to the outburst by the head of the U.S. Administration has once again confirmed the accuracy of these words. We also recall that in the period of detente, this good sense brought important, specific steps in foreign policy. It is now good sense and a sense of responsibility that prompts millions of people to be active in the ranks of the antiwar movements -- despite persecution and abuse from the authorities, and above all the U.S. authorities.

[Kornilov] Let us leaf through the pages of the chronicle of the antiwar movement in that country. They testify that the U.S. public -- not all of it, certainly, but a considerable proportion -- is coming to realize more and more clearly how serious is the danger to people, including American people, of the rampage of militarism in the United States and the aggressive, hegemonistic ambitions of the Reagan administration, which have just been so vividly confirmed once again by the President.

That chronicle also shows that the wider the scope of the antiwar struggle in the United States, the more savage is the increasing repression that official Washington uses to cool it down.

The U.S. ruling circles are constantly talking, with or without pretext, about democracy, swearing allegiance to the cause of human rights -- and, time and again, themselves demonstrating what human rights, American-style, look like in practice. One only has to recall the brutal beating of the picketers who were protesting against a journey by a "death train" loaded with nuclear warheads; the arrest of 175 antiwar demonstrators in Illinois; the mass arrests of peace campaigners in Massachusetts; the organization of a network of concentration camps at places where antiwar demonstrations might take place. These are just a few facts illustrating the way things are done today in free America, a country where there is in existence and in operation a system of arbitrary rule by the state, the sharp edge of which is aimed, increasingly, against those who raise their voice in protest against militarism.

[Beglov] Well, as always, the authorities of the other Western countries which are partners of the United States are falling into line with Washington. For example, in Baden-Wurttemberg in the FRG, where U.S. Pershings have been deployed, over 1,000 antimissile demonstrators have been arrested. In Britain, the authorities have put about 2,500 of the Greenham Common peace camp women behind bars. Similar police sweeps have been carried out on peace camps in Italy and a number of other NATO countries. Yes, one can attach little value to the demagogic exercises of the NATO moralists to the effect that their armaments are a guardian of peace, when they themselves, at the same time, employ violence against honorable people who are standing guard over peace.

Violence in Northern Ireland

[Sobolev] What we've just been saying gives a very eloquent picture of Western democracy. Another example of how much it's worth has been provided by the latest incidents in Northern Ireland, where, as you know, a peaceful demonstration was dispersed by gunfire. The people had come out into the streets with their wives and children. What better proof of its peaceful nature could you ask for? The Irishman Sean Downes, who was killed by a plastic bullet fired by a policeman, also came to the demonstration with his wife and child. This so-called bullet is more like a small shell in size. In England itself, it is not used, even during really major riots. Yet in Ulster, the police started firing on a demonstration where children were present. There were children among the 20 people who were wounded at this demonstration.

The press at once christened this crime as a new "Bloody Sunday" -- in memory of that other "Bloody Sunday" in January, 1972, when, in a similar peaceful demonstration, 13 people were killed. Not that this exhausts the list of bloody atrocities by the British occupational troops in the 15 years since they were brought into Northern Ireland. In this period, 2,400 peaceful civilians have been killed, and over 20,000 wounded.

Afghan Independence Day

Continuing our discussion of the main events of the week, we must also mention that today is the 65th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. On 19 August, 65 years ago, the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan brought to a victorious conclusion the national liberation struggle they had been waging for many years against the foreign invader.

[Kornilov] Speaking recently in Kabul, Afghan leader Babrak Karmal observed that the Afghan people, as they prepare for this notable anniversary, are demonstrating their unity, and their determination and desire to build a new society. That really is so. I've been to Afghanistan many times. I've seen for myself, with my own eyes, what large and truly historic changes and transformations have been occurring on the ancient soil of Afghanistan, especially since, in April 1978, the people of that country crowned their struggle for a new and better life with the April Revolution. The country has been proclaimed a democratic republic: The power truly belongs to the people, and reflects the interests of the workers. The land is now owned by those who work it. Much is being done to wipe out one of the heaviest legacies of the past -- ignorance and backwardness. Tens of thousands are successfully mastering the secret of reading. Another important task, that of establishing complete equality among all tribes and ethnic groups, in all the various spheres of life, is being successfully tackled.

Of course it must be said -- it's a fact -- that the successes of revolutionary Afghanistan, its undoubted successes, would have been very much greater if the people's authorities had not had to divert so much of their strength and resources to defending their revolutionary gains against those who were assailing them from outside. Though it is more than obvious that the progressive reforms taking place in the republic are irreversible, the imperialist and reactionary circles are persisting in their attempts to turn the clock back. In 1983 alone, Washington spent more than $150 million on its undeclared war against Afghanistan. Thanks to the zeal of the U.S. Administration and the U.S. special services, more than 80 camps and bases have been set up in Pakistan, where, under CIA supervision, armed gangs are being put together, trained, and equipped for the sole purpose of sowing terror on Afghan soil.

[Beglov] We're now in a position to say that this policy of undeclared wars, of state terrorism if you like, is being manifested, in general, in many regions -- wherever, in defense of so-called vital American interests, Washington has introduced troops armed to the teeth, battleships, air forces, all its military might, as it were.

[Kornilov] Either its own might, or that of its paid hirelings.

Red Sea Mining

[Beglov] For the undeclared war against Nicaragua, for example, the CIA already has $80 million allocated for these operations, for preparing, training, and sending in 14,000 counterrevolutionaries. Well, we know the operation against Grenada followed the same pattern. That is now the model for U.S. policy in many places -- that is, to seek pretexts for establishing a U.S. military presence: When the Americans are kicked out through the front door, they come back via the service entrance. This is happening in the Near East in connection with the issue of the so-called rendering harmless of mines discovered in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, the Americans right away were on call with their assualt ships, combat aircraft, and helicopters.

U.S. equipment is being publicized in every way on the radio and in the papers, and there is a wish to move people by the fact that the Americans are themselves taking part in rendering these mines harmless. But behind all this, we see the same handwriting. It is a striving, whatever may happen, to get a pretext and an opportunity to demonstrate force, to ensure a U.S. military presence, and to keep the coastal peoples and states within gun range.

[Kornilov] And in order, in the final analysis, to implant by every means -- anywhere possible -- setups that are to the liking and benefit of Washington.

World Population Conference

[Sobolev] In speaking about the criminal world of capital, one cannot forget about its social and economic crimes. A few days ago, comrades, the world conference on population finished its work. It was no ordinary event. The previous such conference had taken place 10 years earlier. Indeed, the problems it was discussing are more than serious ones. Even such demographic issues about which it is customary to speak light-heartedly, such as whether there will be enough grooms for all the brides or brides for the grooms, are vitally important for man. What, indeed, is one to say about such problems as the provision of food? According to UN figures, over 500 million people are starving on earth, and 40,000 [as heard] children die daily from malnutrition and the absence of medical aid. Moreover, the number of starving people is unfortunately becoming ever greater, and not only in the developing world.

U.S. Congressman Dellums once noted that poor nutrition and hunger are the traveling companions of present day American reality. The task of the conference, at which more than 140 countries were represented, was to draw up a common standpoint and joint measures to combat the tragic position of many people at the present time, and the even greater tragedy awaiting their children in the future.

But it proved difficult to arrive at a single view. The socialist countries believe that it would be easier to satisfy the hungry if it were not for the senseless arms race.

It would seem that that is clear, but the Western delegations insisted on striking the question from the agenda. On the other hand, they paid much attention to one or another surplus of people on earth, especially in certain areas. They made propaganda for the so-called market economy, that is capitalism, as a means of evening out the number of eaters and the amount of food. But, after all, as was noted by former Secretary of State Dean Rusk in his time, the United States possesses 6 percent of the globe's population, but consumes half of the world's resources of raw materials and energy. Indeed, mankind cannot live in accordance with the senselessly extravagant American norms and, as the secretary of state put it, old Mother Earth herself would not stand up to it and would disintegrate.

Incidentally, this is by no means the norm for all Americans. Senator Edward Kennedy wrote in the book "Decisions for a Decade" that for millions of our fellow citizens, this abundance sounds like a mockery of their own lives -- lives of poverty, despondency, and despair. As we can see, even the rich United States is unable to feed all of its deprived. Meanwhile, it has been calculated that the food being produced on earth would even now be sufficient to feed all the inhabitants of the earth, but its fair distribution is being hampered by an unfair social system, the same one that the Western representatives at the conference were proposing as the recipe against all calamities. They proposed to the developing countries that they open their doors more widely to multinational monopolies.

This is very beneficial for the monopolies. The FRG's Volkswagen concern is an example. Thanks to the profits it has been taking in Brazil where it has a very large branch, Volkswagen has been doubling the capital invested there every 4 years. Through payments allegedly for technology imported from the FRG, it has had a full return on its investments every 3 years. All this money and all these profits are being paid out by the Brazilians. What is more, Volkswagen bears a considerable portion of the blame for the fact that Brazil has a monstrous foreign debt of about $100 billion. Many parts and materials for Volkswagens have for years been imported from abroad in exchange for currency.

Meanwhile, cars it produces in Brazil are by no means a prime necessity in a country where millions of people are starving and where children are still dying from malnutrition. In order to redeem the foreign debt that has accumulated, the Western creditors are forcing the country to take necessities away from the poor people and expand the export of food.

[Beglov] You, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, have been talking about the Mexico City conference on population issues. This week's calendar brought together several such events which have very significantly shown global and regional problems. Everywhere there is a single concern and question -- namely, how to satisfy the pressing needs of people, and where to find the resources for this.

UNIDO Conference

At the same time, there was the conclusion of the fourth United Nations industrial development conference in Vienna. This conference was attended by representatives of 128 states, including the socialist countries. Immediately, of course, the question arose of how to remove the serious obstacles to a solution of fundamental world problems concerning both economic and industrial development. These obstacles have been created by this predatory practice of imperialism and the rampage of Western militarism. This issue was posed in the joint statement by delegations of the socialist countries.

Moreover, precisely this statement evoked great attention and a sense of satisfaction among other participants. In general, the socialist countries have shown real opportunities to strengthen the industrial base of the developing countries, and to raise their general level of development, not by means of those levers, but by means of honest and equal cooperation.

The following figures were published at this conference. During the past 20 years, the CEMA countries increased their economic cooperation with developing countries by 20 times. What does this signify? What is behind this manifold increase? Behind it are several thousand industrial and power-generating enterprises that have been built by the socialist countries in the developing countries. These enterprises precisely provide the base of national independence, that is to say, the thing that by all sorts of contrivances and levers of credit and financial one-sided dependence the Western capitalist countries are striving to keep from their former colonies.

These conferences we have been discussing raised the question of what should be the priorities of states, governments, and all mankind. The priorities were very clearly discussed in our party's 26th Congress -- namely, population, industrial development, and preservation of the environment.

At the same time, along with this, there was the clear-cut question of what should not be done. If the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and other peace-loving states are to be realized, albeit in the sense of what not to do and what now to say "no" to -- namely, the arms race, and so on -- it would already be an important turn in the destinies of mankind. It would be a turn to concentrating on a solution to economic, industrial, and population problems, that is to say, on everything that ensures a peaceful outlook for the people of our planet.

[Sobolev] Here, comrades, we come to the end of our broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best!

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS & ANSWERS'

LD172301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Aug 84

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by Pavel Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; with Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer; and Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, deputy director of the Institute of Africa]

U.S. Elections

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] Before beginning to answer your questions, esteemed listeners, I should like to speak of the mail being addressed to our program. I rather think that it does not contain a single letter whose author does not raise in one form or another the most urgent topic of the present day: the theme of preserving peace on earth, the theme of disarmament and the theme of seeking effective ways to return to detente. In this connection it is fully understandable that many of them turn to Soviet-American interstate relations and their present condition. Our listeners are no less interested in the progress of the preelection presidential marathon in the United States -- an event which is, as is well known, having a great influence both on the United States' domestic political activity and on its foreign political activity.

We are being asked to speak of this by Vasiliy Nikolayevich Lobanov from Moscow, Great Patriotic War invalid Ivan Grigoriyevich Barmin from the town of Kamyshin in Volvograd Oblast, listeners Moylnar from the town of Stebnik in Lvov Oblast, Yegorov from Sverdlovsk, Mamedov from Ashkhabad, Zverev from the village of Novovoskresenskoye in Ivanovo Oblast, and many others, too. I have asked Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer, to answer your questions. If you please, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich.

[Shishkin] The Republican Party convention, at which Reagan will be nominated as presidential candidate for a second term, will open in Dallas on 20 August. Thereby the election campaign in the United States will be entering its final stage. In the slightly more than 2 months remaining before the elections to be held on 6 November, the heat of the struggle between Reagan and Mondale, the main contenders for the Presidency, will undoubtedly be intensified. It may even now be confidently stated that one of the main issues will be the state of Soviet-American relations. This is quite natural.

In the present complex international situation, when there has been an unprecedented exacerbation of the struggle between the two world social systems, it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of Soviet-American relations. After all, it is a question of the mutual relationship between the most powerful socialist state and the major present-day capitalist power. It is a question of countries that account for very nearly a half of the world's industrial production and control the lion's share of the nuclear-missile potential.

An absolute majority of people throughout the whole world, including the United States, would like Soviet-American relations to develop along a constructive course in the interests of strengthening security and preserving peace on earth and in the interests of removing the threat of nuclear war. Nevertheless, we are all witnessing a sharp deterioration in Soviet-American relations, and those to blame first and foremost for this are those representatives of U.S. ruling circles who find themselves at the helm of the government in Washington and who are notable for their inordinate imperial ambitions and are preaching a cult of force in international relations.

In his time, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out the existence amongst the bourgeoisie of a pacifist camp and an exclusively bourgeois camp, which gravitates toward a military solution of issues. As we see, at the present the military party has gained the upper hand in Washington. It is precisely through the efforts of these exclusively conservative and arch-reactionary circles that all negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States have been thwarted. At the same time, during the present raging preelection struggle, the representatives of the Reagan administration have been more and more frequently making unfounded charges against our country and alleging that the Soviet Union does not now want to try to reach an accord with the United States while it waits for the outcome of the presidential elections.

In his replies to questions from PRAVDA, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko clearly showed the complete absurdity of such accusations. Those who come up with such thoughts, he stated, either are not aware of or, what is most likely, are consciously distorting our policy. This policy is principled and not subject to opportunist fluctuations. Throughout the history of Soviet-American relations we have had dealings with various administrations in Washington. On those occasions when the American leadership displayed realism and a responsible approach to relations with the Soviet Union, it may be said that matters proceeded normally and this was favorably reflected in the general situation in the world. In the absence of such a realistic approach there was a corresponding worsening of our relations.

[Kasparov] Nevertheless, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, ignoring the experience of history, the Reagan administration has embarked on a course, which for all intents and purposes, denies the very possibility of peaceful coexistence between the socialist and capitalist social systems and the need for peaceful competition between them.

[Shishkin] Yes, indeed. The political creed of the Reagan crusaders is confrontation to the end, even if this leads to nuclear catastrophe. But indeed an attempt to resolve the historical dispute between these two world social systems by means of a military clash would be fatal for mankind. No sensible person can be reconciled to such a catastrophic prospect. This is why throughout the entire world there are increasing demands that an alternative should be found to this senseless course. And in the United States itself there is growing activity by other politicians who take a more realistic view of the situation in the international arena. Many of them are aware that irreversible processes have already taken place in the world and are aware of the need for and the mutually beneficial nature of long-term peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This is also shown by the fact that the problem of Soviet-American relations is coming to the front more and more in the preelection campaign now under way in the United States.

In these conditions, the White House has been forced to change its tone in public statements. However, this by no means signifies that there has been any sobering up there. This is absolutely not the case. It is merely that the bellicose statements by Reagan and his administration colleagues have frightened to death the Americans themselves and in particular the West Europeans. Many people throughout the world, including many American voters, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, regard Reagan as a warmonger. In this respect, the Washington strategists have begun sounding the alarm. The political bosses surrounding the President in the White House, the well-known observer Harsch notes, consider that a reputation as a warmonger is not beneficial for political considerations either to Reagan himself or to his Republican Party. They want to change this. It is for this reason that the White House staff is trying to present Reagan to the outside world and to American voters in a different way. They want him to appear as a supporter of peace. Bellicose statements are being cosmetically removed from Reagan's press conferences and public statements. A dove-like cooing is being given to the scream of the hawk.

Reagan's Bombing Remark

[Kasparov] But however much a wolf may dress in sheep's clothing, he does not thereby become less dangerous or more inspiring of trust. This was confirmed yet again by the latest anti-Soviet foray by the American President. Last Saturday, during a sound test before the start of recording his regular radio broadcast to the country from his ranch in California, Reagan jokingly, as it were, said into the microphone: My fellow Americans, I am happy to inform you that I have just signed legislation which will outlaw Russia forever. Bombing will begin in 5 minutes.

[Shishkin] This brazen foray evoked universal condemnation and indignation by its irresponsible approach to vitally important problems for all mankind. This episode is quite rightly being interpreted as a display of the same frame of mind that had earlier been officially formulated in calls for a crusade, the doctrine of limited and protracted nuclear war, and the military-political plans for acquiring a dominant position for the United States in the world.

The U.S. Administration now prefers to keep silent about all this, but its practical actions speak for themselves. The pushing ahead with the buildup of nuclear, chemical and conventional armaments is being continued. A new class of armaments -- space strike weapons -- is being created. All techniques are being employed including a policy of state terrorism and the direct use of military force against independent countries whose domestic and foreign policies are not to Washington's liking. At the same time, the process of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments and other talks on halting the arms race and on disarmament are being blocked.

The United States' unwillingness to act in the direction of peace and strengthening international security was again vividly displayed by its refusal to negotiate on preventing the militarization of space. The policy of the Reagan administration is at variance with the fundamental interests of the peoples. It has no future and is at the same time extremely dangerous. This requires high vigilance from all those who cherish peace. The peoples resolutely reject the dangerous adventurist course of the Reagan administration and are offering increasing support to the constructive efforts of the Soviet Union.

As for the pseudo peace-loving rhetoric that Washington resorts to from time to time for preelection purposes, it has misled no one. The lack of correspondence between this rhetoric and real deeds is obvious. If anyone had any doubts on this score, the latest candid revelations by President Reagan have indeed opened their eyes.

The TASS statement published in connection with the irresponsible remarks by Reagan says that the Soviet Union condemns the U.S. President's attack, which was unprecedentedly hostile to the Soviet Union and dangerous for the cause of peace. Such conduct is not compatible with the high responsibility borne by the leaders of states, especially those possessing nuclear weapons, for the destinies of their own peoples and for the destinies of mankind.

Arising from this responsibility, the Soviet Union has been doing and will do everything it can to preserve peace on earth. The people expect that U.S. leaders will at last act with an awareness of their responsibility. There are many concrete issues requiring a mutually acceptable practical solution. The U.S. Government has many opportunities to prove its love of peace by deeds. Why, for instance, should the United States not ratify the agreement that was signed with the USSR almost 10 years ago on limiting underground tests of nuclear weapons and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and not conclude an agreement on a total and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests? It is well known that the talks on this matter were broken off by the United States.

The United States could also make a big contribution to a strengthening of peace by undertaking an agreement on renouncing the militarization of space. The Soviet Union has for a long time now been suggesting this. Washington would display a genuine love of peace, and not just love of peace for show purposes, if it were to accept the proposal for a mutual freeze on American and Soviet nuclear armaments. After all, so many of these armaments have been stockpiled that this step would not create the slightest threat to the security of either side, but on the other hand would considerably improve the general political atmosphere and, it must be assumed, would facilitate an accord on reducing nuclear arsenals. Incidentally, the U.S. Democratic Party, which is competing with Reagan for the presidency, supports this initiative.

It is difficult to say what the outcome of the coming November elections in the United States will be and what influence they will have on the further development of Soviet-American relations. However, even now it is quite clear that these relations can become normal and stable only if they are based on equality, equal security and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Red Sea Mine Sweeping

[Kasparov] Thank you, Gennadiy Arkadiyevich. Lately we have received quite a few letters asking us to talk about the situation in the Near East, the Persian Gulf basin and adjacent sea lanes. As you know, the waters of the Red Sea, from the Suez Canal to the Bab al-Mandab Straits, have been mined. Almost 15 ships of various types have already struck these mines. NATO forces are now being sent to this region, allegedly to sweep it clear of mines. What lies behind these actions? This is the question we are asked by listeners Ponomarenko from Krasnodar, Bludov from the Karelian town of (?Syanga), Smalkov from Murmansk, and Smirnov from Leningrad. Your questions are answered by Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasilyev, deputy director of the Institute of Africa.

[Vasilyev] In your question you were quite right to link the situation in the Persian Gulf with the explosions in the Red Sea. U.S. propaganda is trying to pin the blame for mining on Iran or Libya, although the leaders of those countries have condemned these actions. In a number of states in the Near East they are rightly asking the classical question -- to whose advantage is this? And immediately, whether they like it or not, people look in the direction of the United States and Israel. After all, taking advantage of the incidents, the United States hurriedly transferred military helicopters equipped for mine-clearing operations to the area. Warships from other NATO countries, including Britain, France, and Italy, are heading for the Red Sea. This is the naval equivalent of the Multinational Forces which committed excesses in Lebanon and which are still in the Sinai. In Washington and the NATO capitals, they are talking about plans to ensure freedom of navigation in the Red Sea by gathering naval forces there.

However, shipping is continuing. The mines laid there were, as a rule, primed with low charges. For the most part they did not manage to damage the ships. The Syrian paper AL-BA'TH says that the development of events after the incidents involving the mining of sea lanes in the Red Sea is evidence of Washington's dangerous plans to establish control over an extensive region stretching from the Persian Gulf across the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea to the Suez Canal. All the signs are that Israel and the United States were involved in the recent series of explosions in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, declared Ibrahim Shukri, chairman of the opposition Socialist Labor Party of Egypt. In a statement published in the newspaper ASH-SHA'B, Ahmad Mugaseb, a member of the Egyptian People's Assembly, stressed that the main purpose of the operation to mine the Red Sea area was not just to undermine international shipping in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, the strategic aim is to create an excuse for and justify a U.S. and Israeli naval presence in the region. One hears similar commentaries in the states of the Persian Gulf.

As an explanation of the more concealed motives for such actions, one could refer to Egypt's cancellation of the U.S.-Egyptian "Bright Star" maneuvers, which were scheduled for this fall. The mining of the Red Sea is a fine opportunity to prove to public opinion in Arab countries, including Egypt, that it needs the U.S. military umbrella.

In connection with the deterioration in the Iran-Iraq war in the Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia has already built oil pipelines to the Red Sea at a cost of billions of dollars in order to ensure that it can export its oil even if the Hormuz Strait, the exit from the Persian Gulf to the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean, is closed. Iraq is building a similar oil pipeline to the port of Aqaba. It has concluded a contract worth more than $1 billion with the U.S. Bechtel firm. As it happens, the current U.S. secretary of state, Shultz, and the secretary of defense, Weinberger, used to be leaders of this firm. The explosions in the Red Sea are supposed to remind the oil-exporting states that not even these measures are enough. The silhouettes of U.S. warships are again to be seen off the shores of the Red Sea.

Despite their close cooperation with the United States, the oil monarchies of the Arabian Peninsula, with the exception of Oman and, to a certain extent, Bahrain, are refusing to put military bases at U.S. disposal. The advance detachment of Centcom, the Central Command, which is the staff headquarters of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces, has been accommodated on one of the U.S. warships in the region. Centcom has still not managed to gain a foothold on dry land anywhere in the Near and Middle East. After all, such close cooperation with the United States is too unpopular in the eyes of the anti-American and anti-imperialist population, and even monarchical regimes will not agree to it.

But in exacerbating tension, the United States is foisting a mountain of modern arms on some Arab states for which they have to pay themselves. The United States is now selling Saudi Arabia air-to-air missiles in quantities tens of times greater than those possessed by NATO countries, when expressed in terms of each aircraft. In the United States they are openly writing that these missiles are not intended for Saudi Arabia but for the Rapid Deployment Forces, should they occupy Saudi Arabia.

In a surge of frankness, the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine recently exposed the hypocrisy and cynicism of the Washington administration, which is determined first and foremost by the selfish interests of the big monopolies. If the truth be known, it wrote, the restoration of peace between Iran and Iraq would create difficulties for arms dealers, bankers and owners of petroleum companies. Some oil companies will admit unofficially that the war has been useful for them.

[Kasparov] So, the actions of the United States not only have nothing in common with ensuring freedom of navigation but directly impede it.

[Vasilyev] A new area for the forward basing of U.S. strategic forces has been set up in the Indian Ocean. This is in addition to those in West Europe and the Far East. So, the idea of proclaiming a peace zone there plainly runs counter both to the imperial ambitions and the anti-Soviet strategy of the U.S. ruling circles. Hence, their tactic of sabotage and attempts to disguise it with clumsy references to a Soviet military threat and Russia's age-old yearning for the warm seas. But fabrications are fabrications. The facts show that the Soviet Union consistently advocates the withdrawal of naval and air forces maintained in the Indian Ocean by nonlittoral states and is prepared to do this on the basis of reciprocity.

Iran-Iraq War

[Kasparov] Aleksey Mikhaylovich, we have spoken about Washington's exploitation of the Iran-Iraq war. How is this tragic and bloody conflict developing?

[Vasilyev] The pointless Iran-Iraq bloodshed has been continuing for almost 4 years now. It has cost the lives not of tens but hundreds of thousands of people. None of the attempts by the United Nations, the nonaligned states, the Islamic Conference Organization, and other mediators have produced results. On several occasions the Iraqi leadership has expressed readiness to settle the conflict by peaceful means and to stop the war. When describing the situation which has now developed on the front, it is noted in Baghdad that the front line more or less follows the state border. However, Iraqi forces hold some sections of Iranian territory and Iranian forces hold some sections of Iraqi territory. Intensive artillery crossfire continues. Iranian and Iraqi troops frequently attack and counterattack each other. As has already been reported in the foreign press, the Iraqi Air Force has taken advantage of its clear superiority over the Iranian Air Force to start attacking ships in the Persian Gulf heading for and leaving Iranian ports. It has also blockaded Iran's Khark Island and its very big oil port.

The decisive offensive, as it was called in Tehran, has been expected for some months, since the spring and the beginning of the summer this year. But it has still not materialized. Foreign military specialists put forward a number of reasons for this. One of them is what they describe as growing disagreements and arguments between the top clergy which holds power, on the one hand, and the military command, on the other. However, judging by foreign press reports, Tehran has still not abandoned the idea of a big offensive. The most likely area for the breakthrough of the enemy defenses, which they are planning, is considered to be the southern front from the port of Basra to the town of Al-Qurnah. According to some figures, up to 300,000 Iranian servicemen are concentrated there. Other figures put the total at 500,000. These figures give an idea of the scale of the military operations.

On the whole, the countries of Arabia and the Persian Gulf are taking a position distinguished by a desire to avoid direct participation in military operations against Iran. An important reason for this is, from their point of view, the fairly unfavorable balance of forces.

But Washington does not wish to take this into account. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Reagan administration is inclined more and more to lead to expansion of the war between Iran and Iraq. This is a serious mistake. But the present U.S. Administration is not interested in sensible and sober reasoning. Having literally taken the bit between its teeth, it is whipping up tension in an attempt to strengthen its military presence, both in the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea. This is a dangerous policy that threatens all the countries of the region, peace and international security.

Conflict in Chad

[Kasparov] Thank you, Aleksey Mikhaylovich. Comrades Petrenko from the town of Sukhinichi, and Nyukhov from Moscow are interested in the development of the situation in Chad.

A year ago France, which was formerly Chad's mother country, again put its troops into that country. The operation was codenamed Manta. Under Washington's pressure, Zairean troops also took part in the operation to save the Habre regime. At first the interventionist corps, which was set up using the American Rapid Deployment Force as a model, took control of the southern part of Chad, stationing itself along the 15th parallel. Later, extending direct military support to the Ndjamena regime's forces, the French interventionists moved northward to the 16th parallel, where they are currently located.

Paris is now occupying this position of waiting in the Chad problem, which is reminiscent of the previous two inglorious military interventions in Chad. True, while it is doing so, France is continuing to build up the numbers of its occupation forces within the framework of the Manta operation. Their numbers have now reached 4,000.

For their support, 785 tanks and armored vehicles, a large number of Jaguar and Mirage aircraft, and also helicopters and other modern combat equipment have been moved to Chad. Paris allocates Fr3 million for the upkeep of the interventionist corps.

The achievement of peace in Chad is also hampered by the White House's course of destabilizing the situation in Africa. On the directions of the Reagan administration, the Habre regime boycotted the efforts of the OAU to achieve national reconciliation. The organization came forward as a mediator in order to open a peace dialogue between the Transitional Government of National Unity and the Ndjamena regime. However, the latter foiled this initiative and is continuing to urge France to step up combat actions against Chad's patriotic forces.

In such conditions, the patriotic forces have no other way than to intensify the struggle to halt foreign intervention and to restore the lawful government. Several organizational measures have been adopted in the last few days for this purpose. The patriots have set up a National Liberation Council of representatives of six military-political groupings and also an Assembly of Chad's Patriotic Forces. Their aim, according to a statement issued by representatives of the various groupings, is to act in a united front against the dictatorial rule of the Habre regime, which is reliant on military aid from the United States and France.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF FRIENDSHIP-84 GAMES

Ceremony in Moscow

LD181929 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television in Russian at 1155 GMT on 18 August carries live coverage of the opening ceremony of the Friendship-84 games from Moscow's Central Lenin Stadium.

The coverage opens with shots of marchers carrying colored flags entering the stadium, as the announcer says:

"The large sports arena of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Stadium. The bowl of the stadium is filled with spectators -- Muscovites, Soviet and foreign visitors, representatives of sports delegations, and journalists. In the central box are leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state."

At this point, the following Soviet leaders are shown sitting in the central box, from left to right: Zimyanin, Chebrikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Vorotnikov, Ustinov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Romanov, Kapitonov, Ryzhkov, and Ligachev.

As the camera shows the parade of athletes, led by Soviet athletes carrying a large model of the Soviet coat of arms, the announcer continues: "Over the columns fly flags of five colors, symbolizing the five continents. They embody loyalty to the Olympic ideals, striving for friendship and solidarity. Sport establishes good relations among peoples. Sport is friendly and peaceful competition. Today it has gathered under its banners at the Friendship-84 games, young people from over 40 countries."

The delegations are shown lined up in the center of the arena. The camera then cuts to a closeup of the Soviet leaders in the box, and then back to the field as the flags of the participating countries are carried in together, followed by folk dancers in traditional costumes, who then dance.

Next, the announcer says: "Here is Marat Vladimirovich Gramov, chairman of the organizing committee of the games, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport, and chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee, to speak":

Gramov is shown standing behind a bank of microphones in the middle of the stadium. He is flanked by several unidentified officials as he begins by saying:

"Dear comrades, esteemed guests from abroad, today's sports holiday at Luzhniki is devoted to the opening of the Friendship international games. Moscow and Tallinn have hospitably placed their best facilities at the disposal of competitors from 47 countries. Many of those taking part in the current contests competed here in the 1980 Olympics. Those memorable games were permeated with the spirit of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding, and were marked by a high level of achievement."

"Competitors taking part in our games have earned respect and authority on all continents. They include Olympic champions and medal winners, 125 world champions, the overwhelming majority of winners of world competitions. The competitors also include quite a few who are making their debut, taking part for the first time in such major games. There is no doubt that these games will become for them a good school of skill and the start of their path to sports achievements."

"The games provide true joy for both the competitors and the spectators when, filled with noble struggle, they take place under conditions that allow the competitors to fully demonstrate their capabilities. We can reassure you that all competitors, without exception, have received and will receive the full opportunity to demonstrate their skill in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, objective judging and honorable sports rivalry."

"In our country, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the government, sport has become a really mass phenomenon. Every day millions of people devote their free time to it. They will follow the start of the competition with emotion and will react warmly to the performances of each competitor, regardless of his country or nationality. Such an atmosphere is conducive to high results and signifies progress for world sports. Sport is called upon to draw people closer together, to consolidate trust among peoples and to faithfully serve the cause of peace, our common concern on earth. This is precisely why the words 'sport, friendship, peace' are written on the flag of our games." [applause]

"We wish all competitors in the games success, new victories and records, and their best personal achievements. Good luck, dear friends." [applause]

After Gramov finishes his speech, the camera cuts to a view of the USSR flag being carried in by eight athletes and then raised on a flagpole as the USSR national anthem is played. During the playing of the anthem, the Soviet leaders in the central box are shown standing in the same order as given earlier.

Over long shots of the stadium and audience, the stadium announcer speaks of the importance of sport, which can flourish only in conditions of peace, and reminds those present of those who gave their lives for peace in World War II. The stadium announcer next announces the arrival of a torch lit from the eternal flame outside the Kremlin wall, as the camera shows an athlete running into the stadium carrying a lighted torch. He jogs around the track and up the stadium steps and lights the large games torch to the sound of music and applause. The announcer then declares the games open.

As the athletes are shown marching out of the stadium, the announcer closes by noting that "Moscow is one of the most sporting cities in the world and Muscovites are objective and good-willed fans. There was good reason for people to say during the Moscow Olympiad that if a gold medal was awarded for hospitality and friendliness then it would rightly belong to Moscow. Yes, everything was good then, in spite of the fact that official Washington tried to spoil our festival with its attempt to organize a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games. True, nothing came of this."

"But the present U.S. Administration managed to cause serious harm to the Los Angeles Olympiad. We all have fresh in our memories the reports from Los Angeles -- the constant display of U.S. chauvinism and disregard for the participants from other countries, the partiality and bias of the judges, the conditions for the sportsmen, journalists and guests which were far from what is required by the Olympic Charter. They were the first games in the history of the Olympic movement to be permeated with a commercial spirit, narrow utilitarianism and mercenariness. Moreover, the present occupant of the White House tried to turn the games of the 23d Olympiad into a political show in an election year, and he achieved this to a large extent."

"Sport and peace -- the Olympic movement is called upon to serve this main principle. We remain loyal to the principles of the Olympic Charter. The Friendship-84 games are not an alternative to nor in opposition to the games of the 23d Olympiad. These games were organized so that the intense and assiduous training of our sportsmen and the sportsmen of other socialist countries would not be in vain. They trained for the Olympic Games for 4 years. But the anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria unleashed in the United States with the direct encouragement of the U.S. Administration, prevented them from taking part in those games."

Not Alternative to L.A. Games

LD171748 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- The international "Friendship-84" competitions are being held within the framework of the traditional tournaments of athletes of the socialist countries and are by no means an alternative to the Los Angeles Olympics, a press conference for accredited journalists was told today by Nikolay Rusak, vice chairman of the USSR Sports Committee, chief umpire of the competitions. The "Friendship-84" tournament is an open one and is being held with the participation not only of athletes of the socialist countries, but also of a number of the states of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. According to preliminary data, more than 2,000 athletes from 40 countries will participate in the tournaments.

Nikolay Rusak pointed out that IOC members, leaders of National Olympic Committees, international and national sports federations have also been invited to attend the competitions in Moscow. The "Friendship-84" tournament is covered by nearly fifteen hundred newsmen from 60 countries.

Answering questions from journalists, Nikolay Rusak stressed that it is precisely by mid-August that many athletes had reached their top sporting shape and were ready to put up good performance. This was proved already by the first day of the track and field athletic competitions. Thus, for example, the showing of all prize winners in the 20-kilometre walk and hammer throw are by far higher than the achievements of the champions of the Los Angeles Olympics.

This time the Moscow international peace marathon will be held within the framework of the "Friendship-84" competitions with the participation of nearly 5,000 athletes, including a large group of runners from the United States. The athletes will compete on the Olympic route.

TASS STATEMENT ON REAGAN REMARK RELEASED AT UN

LD180504 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] New York, August 18 TASS -- The text of the TASS statement in which TASS is authorized to state that the Soviet Union deplores the U.S. President's invective, unprecedentedly hostile towards the USSR and dangerous to the cause of peace, has been released at the United Nations as an official document of the Security Council of the forthcoming 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

UNIDO CONFERENCE ENDS, DECISIONS ADOPTED

LD200717 Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Semyonov reports:

The fourth general conference of the U.N. Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) ended in the Vienna Hofburg Palace late last night. It was attended by about 140 states, delegations from almost 30 international organisations and national liberation movements.

The conference was held in complicated conditions, when the economic position of the young Asian, African and Latin American states seriously worsened through the fault of Western countries. The forum patently showed once again that one witnesses in developing countries such negative phenomena as the slowing down of the pace of economic growth, the process of liquidation of industrial enterprises, deterioration of the market situation as a result of the Western egoistic and protectionist policy.

The foreign debt of newly free states has reached a huge figure of almost 900,000 million dollars. Transnational corporations and monopolies continue plundering the national natural resources of that group of countries.

The developing countries, supported by the socialist states, put forward at the conference constructive proposals, aimed at changing the existing situation. They demanded that a new international economic relations be restructured on the fair and democratic basis in line with the U.N. resolutions. The newly free states also declared for liquidation of unfair trade terms, protectionism, for termination of the U.S. policy of deliberately overstated banking rates.

But the stand of developing countries has not met understanding from imperialist countries. The West sought in every way to go away from the discussion of pressing problems linked with industrial development and refused to admit that peace and disarmament are the necessary condition for accelerating that process, and tried to shirk responsibility for the heavy economic position of developing states.

The U.S. delegation found itself in full isolation at the conference. When some fundamental problems were discussed, the U.S. delegation set itself against the whole of the international community. Even West European countries had to dissociate themselves from such a line of the United States.

Owing the principled and consistent stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the conference passed the concluding report in which it is, specifically, noted that peace, security, disarmament and cooperation are the indispensable condition for industrial development. The creation of an atmosphere of genuine peace and security, it is said in the document, will make it possible to earmark money for the realisation of social and economic problems, will promote the realisation of the UNIDO's aims and tasks.

A number of important resolutions were adopted at the conference. The need of rendering assistance to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa, the Arab people of Palestine, and also Lebanon with a view of rehabilitating its industry is emphasized in the resolutions. The conference approved a resolution calling for the early termination of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

U.S. Obstructionist Stand

LD171756 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Vienna August 17 TASS -- A sharp political struggle has flared up during the drafting of resolutions and final documents at the 4th general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) here.

As a result of the obstructionist stand assumed by Western countries, first of all the United States, the adoption of important documents in both committees of the conference has been blocked. Using methods of pressure, imperialist states have been making every effort to try and emasculate constructive proposals contained in the draft resolutions sponsored by developing and socialist countries.

The matter is that these resolutions stress, in particular, the important role of the state in world industrial reorganization and the transfer of industrial capacities. But acting in opposition to the stand taken by newly-free Asian, African and Latin American states, Western countries have put forward an obviously untenable thesis about the leading role of spontaneous market forces in this process, playing down in every way the role of the state sector in developing a national economy.

U.S. representatives, for example, have flatly refused to admit a direct connection between disarmament and development as well as the necessity of peace as the main condition for implementing progressive changes in such fields as the creation and enhancement of a scientific and technological potential, the accelerated development of manpower resources, and the development of the power industry and agriculture.

Western countries occupy an especially hardline and negative position in the issue of mobilizing financial resources for purposes of industrial development. This line of theirs fundamentally contradicts the interests of developing countries which are making just demands for cancelling their huge debt formed as a result of artificially inflated bank lending rates, the instability of currency rates, unfavourable conditions of trade and protectionism.

LAW OF SEA TALKS RESUME; U.S. OPPOSITION NOTED

PM171017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Condemnation"]

[Text] Geneva, 14 Aug -- The second session of the Commission for preparing an international body concerned with the seabed and an international tribunal on the Law of the Sea has renewed work in the Palais des Nations in Geneva.

Its participants will discuss issues connected with preparation for the entry into force of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which is designed to regulate all questions affecting the use of the world's oceans and their resources. The convention has already been signed by 134 states. However, a number of the largest capitalist states, notably Britain, the FRG, and Italy, have not yet signed it, and the United States has not only not signed it, but has openly opposed it and has not taken part in the preparatory commission's work.

Just before the session opened, the Americans and some of their allies made an attempt to establish a system of variance with the convention regarding the question of the conditions governing the extraction of resources from the seabed in international waters.

With this aim, the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Belgium, France, Japan, and the Netherlands signed an agreement -- "An Interim Accord on Questions of the Deep-Sea Areas of the Seabed" -- in Geneva on 3 August.

I.K. Kolosovskiy, head of the USSR delegation, has exposed the dangerous nature of this compact by a number of Western countries, a compact organized on American initiative and aimed at undermining the convention and the preparatory commission's work. He has called on session participants to firmly rebuff this act undertaken in the interests of international consortiums.

The PRC representative has also condemned this step by Western countries.

SECURITY COUNCIL REJECTS 'SHAM' ELECTIONS IN RSA

LD180509 Moscow TASS in English 0502 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 18 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council characterised the so-called "constitutional reforms" and the planned "elections" to the South African Parliament as absolutely invalid and aimed at the further consolidation of the dominance of the white minority and the apartheid system. A resolution approved by the overwhelming majority of the Security Council members categorically rejects the manoeuvres of the South African racists as running counter to the principles of international law and to the basic clauses of the United Nations Charter and stresses that those manoeuvres are bound to escalate tension and the conflict in South Africa and in the southern part of Africa as a whole, thus aggravating the threat to international peace and security.

The Security Council stressed at its meeting that the sham elections in South Africa had become possible thanks to the political support extended to the racists by the United States and its allies.

REAGAN'S INTERPRETATION OF YALTA AGREEMENT SCORED

PM201039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

["President Reagan in His Usual Role" -- TASS headline]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan made another statement within the framework of his election campaign in Washington. This time he challenged the postwar political setup in Europe. R. Reagan addressed a group of Polish-Americans in the White House and used the occasion to question the decisions of the Crimea (Yalta) conference of the leaders of three allied powers, the USSR, United States, and Great Britain, held in February 1945, and simultaneously to defame People's Poland and the Soviet Union.

The pronouncements of the head of the Washington administration essentially strike the same notes as the demands now made by revanchists of all hues in West Germany. R. Reagan's statement points directly to the source of support for militarism and revanchist tendencies in Western Europe.

Distorting the history of Poland's liberation from the fascist yoke, the President did not utter a single word about the liberation mission played in the war by the Soviet and Polish armies. For what are the 600,000 Soviet people who died in the effort to liberate Poland to President Reagan? The citizens of the Polish People's Republic, all upright patriots of Poland remember and highly respect that contribution to the great battle against fascism. U.S. leaders should not forget about it either.

Regarding the purported concern for Poland expressed by Reagan in his statement, the U.S. Administration demonstrated this "concern" with its practical actions, by announcing a "boycott" and "sanctions" against the Polish People's Republic, and by grossly intervening and continuing to intervene in the internal affairs of that sovereign state.

However, no matter what Washington says regarding the political realities of postwar Europe, no one is going to call the decisions of the Crimea conference into question, nor the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki in 1975. And that includes the White House.

OVCHINNIKOV RAPS U.S. MILITARIST, ANTI-USSR POLICY

LD191950 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 84

[From the "International Panorama" program; commentary by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov]

[Text] Comrade Chernenko's reply to the letter from MacBride, the Irish public figure, has caused a spate of commentaries this week. This document has once again drawn the international public's attention to the dangerous consequences of the White House's anti-Soviet course. It has revealed the true essence of the demagogic talk by the current president about his love of peace. The Soviet leader pointed out that the United States has uttered many words about peace and negotiations. All the practical actions of the U.S. Administration, however, run counter to its declared wish for negotiations, and improvement in relations.

A stormy response -- but one diametrically opposed in nature -- was evoked by an incident that took place this week before the recording of another of Reagan's radio addresses.

During a so-called microphone test, which is not intended to be broadcast on the air, the President, as you will remember, said that he had outlawed Russia and would start bombing it in 5 minutes. Reagan considered it necessary several days later to repeat this provocative trick. Leaving a meeting of women's organizations, he said he was on his way to a Cabinet meeting and thus would not be bombing Russia during the next 5 minutes. This obviously is a calculated course. He says he made a joke, another joke... To take this seriously, according to him, would mean to have no sense of humor.

The world public, however, has rightly seen in this episode a manifestation of the frame of mind which is embodied in U.S. official calls for a crusade against the USSR, for declaring it an empire of evil, for turning Europe into an arena for limited nuclear warfare, and so forth.

A TASS statement says the Soviet Union condemns the U.S. President's escapade, which is unprecedently hostile with regard to the USSR and dangerous for the cause of peace.

Recently, the not-unknown Kissinger slightly reproved the master of the White House for the sharp tone of his anti-Soviet rhetoric shortly after he came to power. But Reagan's policy does not, after all, boil down to a lack of verbal restraint. It is a whole system of absolutely concrete deeds: record military budgets and new strategic concepts; military interference in Lebanon and the bandit-like attack on Grenada; and economic sanctions against the USSR and halting of a political dialogue with it. It is precisely Washington's deeds that have washed away the modest reserve of mutual understanding and trust that had been created through mutual efforts during detente.

Having blocked the process of arms limitation talks, administration representatives are trying to depict things in such a way that it is either impossible or detrimental to reach agreements with the Soviet Union in this sphere. The present administration has not concluded even a single agreement with the Soviet Union in this sphere. It wrecked the Geneva negotiations; interferes with the successful course of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces in central Europe; and sabotages the cause of banning chemical weapons. The Soviet proposal for an urgent prevention of the militarization of outer space has clearly not been to its liking. With its fantasies about "star wars," Washington is attacking any open-ended treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems.

Americans are beginning to understand the danger of such a policy. This is why the administration prefers to cover up its militaristic, anti-Soviet course with demagogy about its love of peace. It is striving to remove the problems, undesirable for Reagan, of a threat of war, arms reduction, and negotiations with the Soviet Union from the electoral politics.

REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM VIEWED, CRITICIZED

Militarist Tendencies Noted

LD171956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] The national convention of the U.S. Republican Party opens in Dallas, Texas, 20 August. The convention will officially declare Reagan the Republican candidate in the presidential election in November. It will also approve the Republican election platform, the draft of which has already been circulated in Washington. Here is the latest news commentary. At the microphone is Boris Andrianov:

One is beginning to get the impression that something partially explains why President Reagan permitted himself a provocative prank last Saturday which has set off a resounding international scandal: It looks as if he had just been studying the draft of the Republican election manifesto when he came to the microphone. The master of the White House was carried away by thoughts colored by the contents of that document, and blurted out his ominous phrase about the United States starting to bomb the Soviet Union within 5 minutes. Even a cursory acquaintance with the Republican election platform gives sufficient grounds for speaking of it as an all-embracing program for militaristic operations by Washington on a global scale, and as being markedly anti-Soviet in tendency.

In the hope of justifying this foreign policy line, the authors of the document gamble on the myth of the notorious Soviet threat without a twinge of conscience. In all seriousness, they declare that the Soviet Union represents the main threat to American democratic institutions. That's the sort of ludicrous nonsense with which the bosses of the Grand Old Party, as the Republicans are often called, are trying to fool the voters. It is relevant to recall that Reagan conducted the last election campaign under the slogan: We'll make America great again. But the present Washington administration's actions in the international arena have not increased the international prestige of the United States. Quite the opposite.

For example, is it anything for Washington to boast about that in Lebanon, after the scheme for a settlement according to an American scenario failed; or that in Central America, a tangled knot of difficult problems has arisen? And can Reagan boast about the fact that he is the first president in just over 20 years under whom arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union are not in progress? Moreover, most Americans consider that the threat of nuclear war has immeasurably increased during his term in the White House. Reagan is trying to deny this fact in his election campaign. He is knowingly deceiving Americans when he assures them that the world has become safer.

The master of the White House is concealing from the ordinary voter what the United States has brought upon itself by deploying its missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has been forced to retaliate by increasing its own nuclear potential in the Atlantic.

Clearly, the strategists of the Republican Party are unwilling to take notice of obvious facts, or learn the lessons that they've been taught. These nuclear fanatics are still dreaming of global military superiority -- and the disappointment that is inevitably in store for them will be all the more bitter.

Policy of Force Supported

LD171544 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The U.S. Republican Party is trying to present Reagan's tirade to the effect that there is a colossal difference of a moral nature between use of force for liberation and use of force for aggrandizement in its draft election platform almost as the fundamental principle of the incumbent administratin's foreign policy.

Nearly every sentence in that bulky document laden with bombastic phrases is a lie, the only exception being perhaps the remark that U.S.-Israeli relations today are closer than ever before.

To underline the U.S. extensive political, military, and diplomatic cooperation with Tel Aviv, it notes, in particular, the coordination of joint military efforts by American-Israeli "strategic planning groups."

Current developments in the Middle East are one example of this coordination of military efforts. While Washington is feverishly bringing the situation in the Red Sea to flashpoint and increasing its military presence there under the worn-out pretext of ensuring "the freedom of shipping", Tel Aviv is staging one provocative act of aggression after another in Lebanon. Israeli warplanes are bombing and strafing peaceful refugee camps in the Al-Biqa' valley, and Israeli punitive units in the occupied territory are ruthlessly making short work of the population of whole villages and laying waste once prosperous districts. According to Lebanese press reports, Israeli occupation troops impudently move border posts deeper into (?Lebanon), thereby "extending" Israel's territory.

What is manifest thus is another round of American-Israeli power politics in the Middle East. The timing has not been accidental as presidential elections are drawing nearer, the Washington administration, which has suffered setbacks in Lebanon and the Persian Gulf badly needs to mend its heavily shattered prestige. Blaming directly the United States for the dramatic deterioration of the situation in the region, a number of Arab press media have described Washington's actions as preparations for an open intervention in the Middle East.

But, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN said in this connection, the strings of American ships and aircraft-carriers plying the waters in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, and the muzzles of American guns pointing at the Arabs will not scare the nations of the region, which say a firm "no" to Washington's policy of neocolonialist diktat. The very policy the present U.S. President and his team call "use of force for liberation".

REAGAN AVOIDING COMPARISON OF NIXON USSR POLICY

LD172125 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1818 GMT 17 Aug 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Delegates are gathering for the convention of the Republican Party of the United States, which opens Monday in Dallas, the Texan city where President Kennedy was assassinated 21 years ago. The Republican show, is devoid of intrigue and drama. In contrast to the Democratic show in San Francisco, where there were three contenders, where a a female vice presidential candidate appeared, where there were certain arguments concerning the program, everything is known in Dallas beforehand and is firmly fixed. Reagan will be nominated. After this he will appear in person, and won't be there before this. He will then deliver another one of his speeches, and together with Vice President Bush give out autographs.

The only unknown factor in the Dallas equation is whether ex-President Richard Nixon will be present and speak at the convention. It has become clear today that he won't. Ronald Reagan does not wish it. And in UPI's opinion, this is not at all because the Watergate sins of the former President embarrass him. It is for another reason. By his presence Nixon would create a contrast, would be reminiscent of other times, when a Republican President considered it possible to move toward cooperation with the Soviet Union. Richard Nixon, who is currently writing a book called "Enough Vietnams" would be an awkward neighbor for Ronald Reagan at the Republican convention in Dallas, taking into account his little joke about the bombing of the Soviet Union in 5 minutes' time.

FERRARO CRITICIZES REAGAN ARMS, USSR POLICIES

LD200829 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Text] New York August 20 TASS -- Democratic candidate for the U.S. vice-presidency Geraldine Ferraro has criticised the Reagan administration policy's towards the Soviet Union and in the sphere of control over armaments. In an interview to the ABC television company, she described the U.S. proposals at negotiations with the USSR on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments as unfounded, since these proposals mainly affected inter-continental ground-based ballistic missiles, the mainstay of the Soviet strategic forces.

Touching upon statements of the administration on its striving for dialogue with the USSR, Geraldine Ferraro said that the U.S. Administration had been talking much in the recent time about "a headway" in the question of negotiations with the USSR on space types of armaments, but instead of getting down to the negotiations, Reagan made them conditional on his programs in the sphere of creation of systems of space weapons.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN'S BOMBING STATEMENT

Reagan Makes Second 'Joke'

LD181059 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] At a meeting with Jewish community leaders on Thursday, President Reagan, as one of the leaders evidenced, declared with a very big smile that he certainly was not going to bomb Russia in the next 5 minutes. Now, one gets the impression that the President, even if he was joking, admitted as wrong not so much the idea of a nuclear war as the time of its launching. The President made a joke on the subject for the second time already in the course of this week. The news about his second joke has just arrived, while reactions to the first one are still coming.

Joke 'Incompatible' With Office

LD181902 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 Aug 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. I shall begin my talk with the epithets: chilling, clumsy, impudent, ill-intentioned, criminal, a joke in bad taste, a joke to make your hair stand on end and the blood freeze in your veins. This is how the U.S. President's radio utterance outlawing Russia and announcing that bombing will start in 5 minutes is being appraised in commentaries in the Western papers, in statements by political and public figures, and in letters from people disturbed by the incident.

A week has passed, and new reaction is still being punched into the teletype in connection with the sally by the U.S. President. He himself and his team thought little that a jocular microphone voice-test would turn into a boomerang of general indignation.

So, what can be pinpointed when analyzing so many responses? First, Reagan's joke has met with world condemnation. It wasn't funny, wrote THE WASHINGTON POST and many other papers. No, the joke did not make anyone smile. On the contrary, it made people think about the real threat hanging over the world.

The utterance typifies the President himself. This is undoubtedly the second conclusion. He said what he was thinking. The President's words are a reflection of the mood and actions of the U.S. Administration.

This, too, is being written and spoken of, as well as the very big U.S. military budget, the new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, and the U.S. ships and aircraft off the coast of Nicaragua. Memories are of the recent Olympics, and thoughts are of the coming presidential election.

Only a country like the United States can stage the Olympic Games. This is what Reagan was preparing to say in Los Angeles and it is being said that he renounced his intention, which was permeated with a spirit of nationalism and chauvinism, only when he learned that the only person to try to claim the Olympics for himself was Hitler. As for the election maneuver, if Reagan was counting on this to boost his campaign, he miscalculated. This is the view of the American people themselves, the view of the future voters.

Now to the most important thing: responsibility. How exacting are people, how strict are the laws when the matter in hand is the work of those on whom human lives depend -- pilots flying passenger aircraft, for instance, or surgeons entering the operating theater? The actions of a president endowed with vast power and who can press the red button for a nuclear explosion should be judged by the same strict yardstick. The U.S. President's sally, which is hostile to the Soviet Union and dangerous to the cause of peace, is incompatible with his high responsibility. This is the opinion in many responses. They contain not only condemnation, but also a demand that the U.S. leaders behave with understanding of their responsibility for the fate of mankind.

Chernenko, Reagan Contrasted

LD171446 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Commentary by Viktor Ilychev]

[Excerpts] People around the world recently had an opportunity to compare two statements by the leaders of the Soviet Union and of the United States. In his answer to a letter from an Irish public figure, Sean MacBride, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko declared again this country's wish to have good relations with the United States and to hold talks with that country on the basis of the two sides' sincere good intentions aimed above all at preventing nuclear war. These words have been regarded around the world as fresh proof of the Soviet Union's devotion to peace and responsible approach to the key issues of the modern times.

At approximately the same time, the world heard President Reagan's impudent statement that he had outlawed Russia and was ready to start nuclear bombing. Despite the White House's attempts to present this statement as just a joke, people around the world regard them as proof of extreme irresponsibility and maniac bellicosity. The two statements provided a rare opposition of two stands, two approaches to the current explosive situation. Moscow favors joint efforts to find ways to normalize that situation. Washington favors building up confrontation, even to the point of nuclear war.

Millions of people regarded the U.S. President's sinister nuclear joke as the continuation of the sentiments that were officially formulated in his calls for a crusade, in the doctrine of a limited and sustained nuclear war, and in the plans for gaining world domination. Under those plans, the United States has been stepping up the nuclear, chemical, and conventional arms race, and is developing attack space weapons. It is for those purposes that the United States is blocking the nuclear arms limitation and reduction, rejecting any and all Soviet constructive proposals on the problem. The latest example of this negative attitude was Washington's refusal to negotiate the prevention of space militarization.

This is the nuclear age, and it presents the tough alternative of whether life will be preserved on this planet or it will be incinerated in a nuclear war. The Soviet Union is well aware of this historic responsibility, so it has been urging the United States to impose a mutual ban on nuclear arms and rid the world of those weapons altogether.

The present U.S. Administration, guided by its imperial ambitions, seems to forget that the nuclear weapon is not a plaything and nuclear war is no laughing matter. This line of conduct is incompatable with the great responsibility that government leaders, especially of the nuclear powers, have for the future of their own nations and of humanity.

'Sinister' Nature of Joke

LD182132 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Commentary by publicist Boris Tumanov]

[Text] Good evening dear listeners. The notion of a joke involves some sort of logic that makes it quite different from other manifestations of the human intellect.

Thus, one could have sincerely considered that President Reagan had cracked a fine joke if he had amused himself by declaring, for instance, that the United States was ready to sign an international agreement on general disarmament, or that the White House had ordered the withdrawal of its military forces from the borders of Nicaragua. Well, that would have been a frank and fine belly-laugh. The joke would have met all the canons of the genre in that case.

But when President Reagan announces the opening of World War III in front of live microphones it is no longer a joke but a sinister omen in perfect harmony with the openly proclaimed philosophy and objectives of that person.

The bombing of the Soviet Union seems to be the logical conclusion of the Reagan policy, as the crowning of the escalation of hatred and military preparations against the empire of evil.

Isn't this sufficient reason to understand at long last that the Soviet Union is not pursuing any propagandist aim when it warns international public opinion and Western governments against the policy of the present American Administration, to understand that the threat of a worldwide catastrophe embodied by this policy is real and objective?

It is time, it is high time, to reflect, to renounce primitive cliches dictated by prejudice, hatred, ignorance, and perverse logic. Alas, there is still no talk in the West about an American threat even after this sad story, but, on the contrary, the tattered scarecrow of a Soviet threat continues to be held upright.

The servility with which some people in the West rushed to minimize the sinister significance of this incident is odious. The U.S. President is psychoanalyzed, interpreted, explained. All the possible assumptions are advanced, except the correct one. He is tired; he is overworked; he is rude; he cannot help it; he lacks tact; a sense of humor; prudence; he has a complex; is traumatized; edgy; ill-counselled; and so on. The supposition that he could have been hypnotized by the Russians by means of their satellites has not yet been advanced; but it will come, I am sure.

The chancelleries of West Europe have maintained an embarrassed but disciplined silence. This borders on the absurd.

Do responsible political figures have the moral right to be so blind as to fail to observe the Reagan's joke was no joke at all; that the U.S. President has in fact just proclaimed the credo of his policy, the same policy that generally and ultimately is automatically approved in Paris, London, Bonn, etc.

Have they actually sacrificed even their elementary instinct of conservation in the name of Atlantic solidarity or the ideals of Western civilization that have been so well formulated by the joke-artist in the White House -- that is to say, to declare the Soviet Union outlawed and bomb it 5 minutes later?

An American officer has just explained to a flabbergasted world that President Reagan's announcement of war against the Soviet Union did not count because it was not official. One can make fun of the officer concerned but he, at least, is paid by the White House; he earns his living as best he can. [Bruno Frappe] is a paid French journalist and a citizen of the French Republic, but has tried to reassure French public opinion with the same zeal as that of the American official. As long as this remains an idea expressed out loud, there is no reason for fear, he wrote in LE MONDE. And in his opinion, it is up to the psychiatrists to decide whether the statement made by Reagan reflects a repressed desire or a tendency to seek to reach an understanding that he fears.

Consequently, reassure yourselves, Frenchmen and women. The world remains in its place. The manic and menacing aggressors remain in the East and to the Left, while in the West, it is merely an isolated case, repressed complexes, that will be quickly solved on the couch of a psychoanalyst.

Such an attitude is tragic because when Mr Reagan stops repressing his desires and orders the Soviet Union bombed in real earnest, neither you Monsieur (Bruno Frappe) nor anyone else, will have enough time to either hear of this decision in an official manner, or to worry about it. And believe me, the diagnosis of the psychologists explaining in detail the reasons for this act of Reagan's will be of no benefit to you. Far from it!

USSR-JAPAN MIDEAST, AFRICA CONSULTATIONS 16-17 AUG

LD180725 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow August 18 TASS -- Soviet-Japanese consultations on the situation in the Middle East and in the south of Africa took place at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 16-17. The Japanese side was represented by I. Hatano, director of the Department of the Near and Middle East and Africa of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet Side by V.M. Vasev and V.P. Polyakov, members of the Collegium of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I. Hatano was received by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev.

JAPANESE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO U.S. CRITICIZED

LD171032 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports:

The U.S. Department of State handed to a delegation of Japan's National Defence Agency during regular Japanese-U.S. consultations on war technology exchanges in Washington a detailed list of technological innovations developed by the Japanese. The Pentagon's officials demanded that Tokyo ensure the uninterrupted flow of technical information on the production of semiconductors for computers, optical fibres, high-strength ceramics, and complex alloys. The White House hopes to begin the production of these materials in the U.S. military-industrial complex.

The blatant demands of the U.S. Army for the technological achievements of Japanese specialists are quite justified, it turns out. The Nakasone conservative government decided to make an exception for the USA and last November sanctioned transfers of latest technological developments with military applications to the United States. According to a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, agreement was reached at the Washington talks on the basis of that decision to step up preparations for the establishment of a special council on bilateral military and technological cooperation.

Giving the United States broad access to the achievements of Japanese science and technology, Tokyo is assuming the role of the Pentagon's active accomplice and pursues a policy which runs counter to the national interests of the country.

BIRYUKOV ON U.S. NAVAL PRESENCE IN FAR EAST

LD171521 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 17 Aug 84

["'Umbrella' or a Nuclear Big Stick?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Two U.S. nuclear submarines, Sargo and Aspro, simultaneously cast anchor at the naval base in the Japanese port of Yokosuka Thursday. Just as the other nuclear submarine, the Drum, which called at the same port in early August, they belong to the Sturgeon class of nuclear attack submarines. Earlier the U.S. Department of Defense had announced that these submarines were being equipped with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles. The newest guided missile frigate, Oldendorf, which will be henceforth permanently assigned to Yokosuka Naval Base, had called on the same port Wednesday. The Oldendorf is equipped with Harpoon ship-to-ship missiles and ASROC anti-submarine missiles.

Both Harpoon and ASROC are nuclear capable. Moreover, as the Pentagon announced, the frigate also belongs to the type of ships that are to be fitted out with Tomahawk missiles, beginning this summer.

This conspicuous U.S. Naval-flag showing operation off the coast of Japan cannot be described as co-incidental. It is a direct result of the growing military and political activity of the U.S.A. in the region, and Washington's policy of supplying the newest nuclear missile systems to the second most powerful strike grouping of U.S. forces stationed here, the policy of turning its allies, primarily, Japan and South Korea, into a nuclear depot, an "unsinkable aircraft carrier."

One month ago, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for International Security Affairs Richard Armitage spoke of Washington's intention to press for the right of access of the battleship New Jersey to Japanese ports. The Japanese press reports that last year the New Jersey was fitted out with Tomahawk missiles with conventional warheads. However, the Japanese newspaper notes, it is quite possible that the New Jersey carries nuclear-tipped tomahawks as well. Assuring the Japanese people of the Pentagon's good intentions, Richard Armitage said the battleship New Jersey underscored U.S. determination to defend the Pacific region. However, the word "to defend" in the parlance of Washington officials has long become the synonym of the word "to attack," to stage acts of aggression against sovereign countries and peoples. The entire history of the battleship New Jersey confirms that.

The buildup of the U.S. nuclear strike capability in and around Japan is no longer related to the reassuring talk about some "protective nuclear umbrella" which the U.S.A. is allegedly going to screen Japan in case some imagined adversary attacks it. [sentence as received] On the contrary, preparations are well under way for very different contingencies in which Japan is assigned the role not of a victim of aggression, but that of place-d'armes and a "theater of combat operations" in a nuclear conflict, different options of which Washington has been contemplating.

When not so long ago Joseph Luns who is known for the pro-American views handed over the post of NATO secretary general to Lord Carrington, he made a statement that is characteristic of retired officials: Americans, said he, "defended" Western Europe only because of their awareness that America should be defended on the Elbe River, and not on New York's Long Island.

Contrary to what is being said to reassure the Japanese people, the United States needs to "defend Japan" with a "nuclear umbrella" only for the purpose of "defending" itself from retaliation (in case the U.S. starts a nuclear war) not on its own territory but in the Korean peninsula and the Japanese Islands where the United States continues to deploy nuclear weapons, getting ready for nuclear bombings of the states which it arbitrarily "outlaws."

VINOGRADOV ON U.S.-JAPANESE NAVAL EXERCISES

LD181702 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Tsugaru Strait, separating the Japanese Islands of Honshu and Hokkaido, and the nearby region of the Sea of Japan, have become the site of new naval maneuvers of the United States and Japan. Here's what news analyst Viktor Vinogradov writes:

Taking part in the exercises are six ships from the United States 7th Fleet including the flagship Blue Ridge, and also eight Japanese warships, among them the latest Shirane missile carrier and also a naval plane [as heard]. And as the chief of Japan's military staff, Admiral Yoshida said, they'll be rehearsing special operations of beating off attacks from the air and also looking for and destroying submarines.

The Japanese press says that the exercises in the Tsugaru Strait are meant to help prepare the Japanese Armed Forces for patrolling the sea 1,000 miles away from the country.

But having the necessary number of latest naval ships and planes is only part of the problem. It is also necessary to train the personnel and teach it how to conduct military operations. And practical assistance in that respect is given to the Japanese by the United States.

And another interesting point: The exercises are always held either in the strait or close to it. This time they take place in the Tsugaru Strait. The point is that the United States is training the Japanese Self Defense Forces to blockade international seaways when Washington finds it necessary. But when rehearings those methods in the Far Eastern Straits, Washington and Tokyo, of course, have in mind not only those seaways. The American press, for instance, has been saying repeatedly that Japan could be joining the blockade of the straits linking the Pacific with the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon generals no doubt keep in mind the fact that the Japanese armed forces already have experience in operations in that region.

USSR, DPRK FOREIGN MINISTRIES EXCHANGE CABLES

PM171751 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Congratulations"]

[Text] There has been an exchange of congratulatory telegrams between the USSR and DPRK Foreign Ministries in connection with the 39th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The USSR Foreign Ministry telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and DPRK will steadily develop and deepen on the basis of the accords reached during the recent Moscow talks between the Soviet and Korean leaders, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

The telegram from DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam notes that Korea's liberation was a historic event that inscribed a new page in the annals of traditional Korean-Soviet friendship in letters of gold. It also expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further developed in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism on the new foundation laid by the summit meetings and talks in May.

PRC AIR FORCE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PAKISTAN

LD171627 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of the Chinese Air Force has arrived in Pakistan. According to news agency reports, it will discuss the expansion of military cooperation.

DRA REJECTS PAKISTAN'S AIRSPACE VIOLATION CLAIM

LD181408 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Kabul August 18 TASS -- The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR reports that the charge d'affaires of Pakistan to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan where the following statement has been made to him:

A few days ago Pakistan made allegations that planes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had violated Pakistan's air space and shelled a number of regions. According to the data of the competent authorities of the DRA, these allegations are totally ungrounded and do not correspond to reality. Earlier, too, Pakistani authorities have resorted to the use of utterly false assertions for political and propaganda purposes, as soon as some of the representatives of the ruling circles of Pakistan paid a visit to Western countries or China, or when high-ranking emissaries of those states visited Pakistan, or on the eve of new rounds of negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as scheduled sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

With the help of groundless accusations and slander, Islamabad would like to conceal the fact that Pakistan has become a base of aggression and undeclared imperialist and reactionary war against revolutionary Afghanistan. Acting in such a way, Pakistani authorities are trying to create additional difficulties at the talks between the two countries and to launch a new hostile compaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the United Nations. Tensions in the region are also aggravated by anti-Afghan false stories coming out of Washington and Beijing which are pursuing their self-serving political aims.

Completely denying the false inventions of the Islamabad rulers, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan states that it is a peace-loving country and has never had aggressive intentions with respect to other states. On the contrary, the DRA itself is a target of a six-year old criminal aggression and interference from the territory of Pakistan. Instead of (making) slanderous allegations the military authorities should discontinue open interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as soon as possible. Otherwise, they shall have to bear the responsibility for the consequences of their aggressive policy and tendentious propaganda.

USSR COMMEMORATES DRA INDEPENDENCE DAY

Telegram to DRA Leadership

PM200847 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the DRA's national holiday -- Independence Restoration Day -- we send cordial congratulations to the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and Government of the DRA, the Afghan people, and you personally, dear comrades.

Sixty-five years ago, the Afghan people won a victory over forces that tried to keep them in a position of colonial backwardness and rightlessness. That victory, resulting in the restoration of an independent Afghanistan, has been an important historical stage in the development of Afghan society and spurred other Asian nations to intensify their struggle for liberation from colonial oppression."

From the very beginning of the young Afghan state existence, relations have taken shape between our peoples based on the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for national independence, and territorial integrity, and a steady extension of their multifaceted goodneighborly links.

With the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, Soviet-Afghan relations have entered a qualitatively new stage, its determining factors being firm friendship and revolutionary solidarity. Cooperation between the USSR and DRA is dynamically and effectively developing in most fields to the benefit of both countries' peoples and the cause of social progress, democracy, peace, and international security.

The Soviet Union is giving every type of assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to develop its national economy and culture and create conditions for a peaceful and constructive life for the Afghan people. We shall continue to support the people of the friendly country in every way in their selfless struggle against the forces of international reaction and imperialism, for the happiness and prosperity of their motherland. We wish the Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA further successes in accomplishing the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow Meeting Marks Day

PM171546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to the Anniversary"]

[Text] A festive meeting of public representatives in Moscow on 16 August was devoted to the 65th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

Speakers noted that the Afghan people's victory over the colonialists became possible thanks to the new political situation that developed in Asia following Russia's Great October Socialist Revolution. It was emphasized that the history of independent Afghanistan is inseparable from good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Soviet-Afghan friendship has stood the test of time and is developing and strengthening.

DRA Ambassador to the USSR H. Mangal declared that his country's people highly value friendship with the Soviet Union and its unselfish assistance. We will never forget, the ambassador stressed, that our great and sincere friend -- the USSR -- stood by us at a difficult moment for the DRA, when it was threatened by imperialist aggression.

PRAVDA CITES POLISH RESPONSE TO U.S. OFFER

PM200925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Polish Government Statement"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Aug -- A Polish Government statement has been published here in connection with the decision announced by the U.S. Administration to lift certain discriminatory measures with regard to Poland.

The Polish Government, the document says, has stated repeatedly that it has resolutely rejected any attempts at diktat and will continue to do so. The policy of using sanctions as an instrument of political pressure on Poland has failed. It will not yield any results in the future either.

The U.S. promise to lift sanctions related to air travel between Poland and the United States and also related to scientific cooperation, is a long way from the real needs, both from the viewpoint of the extent of the damage done to Poland, and from the viewpoint of normalizing relations between the two countries. The U.S. Government is keeping the most important economic sanctions in force. Moreover, even the implementation of partial measures has been made dependent on political conditions. Attempts to violate Poland's sovereign rights will continue to be resolutely rebuffed, the statement stressed.

The Polish Government demands an end to the inflammatory, frequently offensive anti-Polish propaganda. Only the renunciation of interference in Poland's internal affairs, including the propaganda aggression against it, the restoration of normal conditions for trade and cooperation in other spheres, and the adoption of measures creating the conditions for making good the damage caused by the "sanctions policy," can lead to normal relations between the two countries. The Polish Government sees no other way, the statement notes.

PRAVDA ON INTERVIEW WITH GDR'S HONECKER

PM201029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "E. Honecker Interview"]

[Text] An interview with E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on some topical questions of GDR domestic and foreign policy, has been published here.

In a few weeks we will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR's formation, he said. Thirty-five years of the GDR also means 35 years of the closest friendship with the Soviet Union, our ally in good and difficult days. This friendship is a matter close to our hearts, it has been strengthened and has been indestructible since the founding of the GDR 35 years ago.

The victory of the Red Army over Hitler's fascism opened up a new future for our people. In this stuggle, over 20 million Soviet citizens fell. Their legacy is holy to us, it is being fulfilled in the GDR. Fully in this spirit, the celebrations on the 35th anniversary are part of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the historical victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Noting the great successes of working people in all spheres of life, E. Honecker stated that a high degree of stability and dynamism are characteristic features of the GDR in its jubilee year.

Imperialism continues to try to delay the advance of socialism, to force it back and to altogether stop the process of national and social liberation in the world. Since the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the negative political and military changes in the international situation caused by this have become increasingly apparent. The world situation has become exacerbated. The danger of a nuclear war, in which there would be no victors and no vanquished, has increased.

The most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO continue to aim at achieving military superiority. They want supremacy at any price. They are undertaking the most impudent attempt so far to change the results of the World War II and of post-war development. Today, the United States does not any longer even conceal that its new weapon systems are intended not for "deterrence" but for a first strike.

The struggle for peace, the GDR leader further stressed, is the most important question of current times. There was agreement in noting this at the discussion of leading representatives of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact in Prague and Moscow and at the meeting of their foreign ministers in Budapest. The documents, which were unanimously accepted there, and the CEMA declaration of 16 June 1984 on "the preservation of peace and on international economic cooperation" are of a binding nature, not only for the foreign policy of the socialist countries, which gave their agreement to these decisions. As the struggle against the preparation of an imperialist war by the United States and some of its NATO allies shows, these documents are a good program in the hands of the communist and workers parties and of all realistic men. They could not fail to have their influence also on influential politicians in capitalist states, including some states that belong to NATO. Together they put the supporters of the confrontation course of the U.S. Government in a defensive position.

The joint documents of the fraternal parties, including the declaration of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, contain initiatives of the greatest topicality. International developments are proof of this. There is not only the fact that the dangers to peace have grown -- the forces that counteract this have also grown. They assume the possibility that the situation, in spite of the increased threat by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, may be kept from becoming irreversible.

In the interest of preserving peace, it is necessary to comprehensively explain the principled stand of the socialist fraternal countries toward the fundamental question of the present. As was correctly noted at the recent discussions by the secretaries of the Central Committees of the Socialist countries communist and workers parties for international and ideological questions in Prague, that includes the consistent struggle to reduce the danger of war, for a return to detente, for a constructive dialogue and for the creation of conditions for fruitful negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

The United States' talk of peace serves to disguise its real intention, which is to continue the policy of confrontation and the "crusade" against socialism in the long term, to stock up its first-strike potential of nuclear missiles in some Western European countries, including the FRG, and to activate its war preparations in Asia, the Pacific region and its acts of intervention in Central America, the Near and Middle East, and in southern Africa, E. Honecker pointed out.

The United States in fact refuses to recognize the principle of military parity and equal security. It strives for military superiority and is beginning a new, extremely dangerous round of the arms race which is linked, above all, to the militarization of space and the creation of missile and antisatellite systems. It has been and still is important to note that it was precisely the United States that used the atom bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki 40 years ago and that also today refuses to renounce its use, despite the fact that the Soviet Union has already submitted such a statement of renunciation.

Special import is attached to the new Soviet initiative for negotiations on the prevention of the militarization of space. Likewise, the proposal that the member-countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO conclude a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations is finding a great response.

Firmly resolved to maintain the military-strategic balance as an essential precondition for safeguarding peace under all conditions, the GDR, E. Honecker stated, on the basis of agreements concluded with the USSR, has taken the necessary countermeasures following the start of NATO's deployment of missiles. Operative-tactical longer-range missiles have been deployed on its territory. This measure, together with the deployment of an additional number of missile complexes of this kind which had become necessary, has met with the full approval and support of the GDR population. It is seen as the decisive reply to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other Western European NATO countries. The countermeasures have the aim of preserving the historic achievement of the approximate military-strategic equilibrium and thus make an effective contribution toward the safeguarding of peace.

The initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community on the key question of war or peace have a great political effect in that they mobilize the peoples against the arms race and unmask the forces of aggression and expansion.

Replying to other questions, E. Honecker said that rightist forces in the West, including the FRG, are trying to cast doubt on the results of World War II and postwar development. Those results, he stressed, are of decisive significance in solving the most important task of the present; securing world peace.

The GDR's struggle for successful development has always been a struggle against revanchism. Aspirations for a greater Germany contradict reality and the provisions of the system of European treaties, in particular the treaty of the basis of relations between the GDR and FRG, and also those of the Helsinki Final Act. The SED has equally unambiguously rejected the revanchist presumptions contained in a Bundestag decision of 9 February 1984. We stated that those who want to make use of the tension in the international situation to succeed in advancing by a single step their adventurist, revanchist pretentions concerning the GDR, are profoundly mistaken.

Concerning GDR-FRG relations, E. Honecker said: In view of the deterioration in the international situation, the GDR is more convinced than ever that the safeguarding and consolidation of peace is the most important question. This is especially true of the two German states and relations between them. We find especially alarming that now, for the first time since World War II, a danger of war emanates from German soil, namely the soil of the FRG.

No one threatens Western Europe and the FRG, E. Honecker observed. The deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe undermines the security of the FRG and its citizens. With its agreement to the deployment, the FRG Government has taken on a heavy responsibility. The hitherto approximate military-strategic balance was a decisive precondition for the preservation of peace.

Europe must not become the hostage of a policy, which under the slogan of a "crusade against evil" is even prepared in the end to cross the line beyond which, in the nuclear age, there can be no going back. The evil and threatening words spoken recently in Washington into a microphone have outraged the whole world. They require that everyone adopt responsibility for the future of mankind.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and other socialist states have again and again warned against the results of missile deployment. The United States Government, through its unconstructive attitude aimed solely at achieving military superiority, is to blame for the fact that the basis was withdrawn from the negotiations in Geneva. Only the strict observance of equality and equal security of all concerned can form the unshakable basic principle of any settlement.

The GDR will uncompromisingly fulfill its alliance obligations in the Warsaw Pact in order to make its contribution to the preservation of the military-strategic equilibrium.

In this, the necessary countermeasures would be taken strictly within the framework necessitated by the conduct of the United States and NATO. A return to a situation that existed prior to the start of missile deployment would open the door for negotiations. A rejection of this proposal and the further deployment of American first-strike weapons in the FRG and other Western European states would stimulate considerably a new round of the arms race.

The conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact is gaining increased importance. Measures such as the freeze of all nuclear armaments, official accord on the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, the ban on chemical and bacteriological weapons, and the ban on militarization of space would likewise be suitable steps to promote disarmament and detente, and to consolidate confidence among states.

In this connection, E. Honecker also drew attention to the specific and substantial proposals submitted by the GDR foreign minister at the initial phase of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Concerning relations between the GDR and FRG, E. Honecker stressed that the existing system of treaties has been and remains the basis for the development of peaceful relations.

E. Honecker observed that the GDR is coming out with special determination in favor of a successful continuation of the struggle for peace by way of arms limitation and disarmament.

Concerning the conversation with Comrade K.U. Chernenko on 14 June 1984, E. Honecker said that it was noted in Moscow that NATO's stepped-up war preparations are promoting the activation of the most right-wing, revanchist circles in the FRG.

The 50 million dead of World War II, the victims of German militarism and revanchism sound a warning. To us it is a duty to be loyal to the oath we took in 1945, and never to overlook the fact that there are influential forces in the FRG opposed to a positive development in the direction of stopping the arms race, peaceful cooperation, and predictable international relations. It seems that they regard worldwide political tension as a trend they can make use of in order to revive revanchist propaganda. Attesting to this are talk of the "continuation of the German Reich within the 1937 borders," of the allegedly open German question, and the wholly hopeless speculations of achieving advantages at the expense of the sovereignty of the GDR, Poland, CSSR and USSR. In any case, all these calculations are pointless [bespredmetny].

The ultras in the FRG are increasingly blowing the rusty trumpet of revanchism, which, as is known, was already placed in the Federal Republic's cradle when it was founded. The creation of the FRG was an expression of the fundamental objective of imperialism, to revise in its favor the outcome of the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's fascism in World War II and the outcome of postwar development.

The decisive historic defeat inflicted to revanchism, E. Honecker continued, was the founding of the GDR 35 years ago and its successful development as a socialist state of workers and peasants in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the community of socialist states. Socialism in the GDR is unshakable. Uniting socialism and capitalism is as impossible as uniting fire and water. This is the position of the SED and of the GDR Government.

E. Honecker said further: Today even proponents of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles must recognize that more missiles do not yield more security. This is all the more true as the United States is going over to the militarization of space while speculating that a nuclear war might be wageable and winnable with relatively few U.S. losses. However, this would mean certain suicide not only for Western Europe but also for the United States. It would even entail the self-destruction of mankind. This recognition is the motive for many political forces of the most diverse views and orientations that are moving toward the position of the only sensible alternatives: The policy of peaceful coexistence as proposed by the socialist states.

In conclusion, E. Honecker stated: The working people of our country labor persistently in order to strengthen our socialist German state of workers and farmers. Without this creative work, full of initiative, by the whole people, our republic's good results would be unthinkable. On the basis of the course commenced by the 8th party congress, of implementing the main task in its integrated economic and social policy, a course which has been realized consistently for over a decade, the GDR is making its contribution to strengthening socialism and raising its international authority. Building on this firm and secure foundation, the possibilities for the active influence of the GDR in the struggle to secure peace have grown.

The recent economic discussions by the CEMA member-countries at the highest level in Moscow were of great, even historical significance. This conference established the line of cooperation among our fraternal countries over the long term. It was confirmed that the countries of the CEMA are together able to solve every scientific and technical and economic problem. In this spirit, they have directed their efforts at reaching top scientific and technical levels in all decisive areas in the near future. This will enable them to further increase the material and cultural living standard of their peoples and to maintain the defense strength of our community at the required level.

The economic strategy of the SED is directed at consistently tapping all internal sources of strength and reserves in the economy and, at the same time, at further deepening socialist economic integration. In this way, we are in the position to master the requirements of social progress and to secure the economic unassailability of the GDR against all attempts at boycott and blackmail by imperialism. As in the past, the all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries was a stable basis for the GDR's flourishing, as it will be in the future. We see in this internationalist commonality the guarantee of good prospects for our people. The competition to make the 35th year in the existence of the GDR the most successful in the history of the republic is directed at the realization of the decisions of the 10th SED party congress for peace and socialism.

LYSENKO: FRG LAUNCHES ANTI-GDR CAMPAIGN

LD171407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent B. Lysenko: "West Berlin: Provocative Campaign"]

[Text] West Berlin -- The West Berlin and West German press have launched an unbridled, provocative propaganda campaign in the past few days against a neighboring socialist state, the GDR, and, at the same time, against the Soviet Union.

The pretext for these sharp antisocialist attacks, mainly by Springer's right-wing newspapers, was the recent anniversary of events 23 years ago when the GDR was obliged to take resolute steps to strengthen its state border with West Berlin. The defense of the independent socialist state's interests and the strict control maintained by the GDR on the West Berlin border generate impotant malice among the city's right-wing forces. Various threats and provocative challenges and actions are emanating from them.

These forces are being echoed by representatives of the official West Berlin authorities. Addressing a rally of like-minded people, Buwitt, chairman of the local Christian Democratic Union faction in power in the city assembly (parliament), delivered a string of crude attacks on the GDR's actions, which are based on full equality of rights. At the same time, the Christian Democratic politician tried to incite young West Berliners to not recognize the existing state of affairs.

Such ideas have recently been expressed not only in West Berlin. People in Bonn are setting the tone for this provocative campaign.

GENERAL VIKTOROV INTERVIEWED ON FRG REVANCHISM

AU181601 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Aug 84 p 4

[Interview given by USSR Major General G. Viktorov, "specialist at the USSR Ministry of Defense of matters pertaining to the revival of revanchism in the FRG," to NOVOSTI observer V. Morozov -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Morozov] More and more frequently one can hear calls in the FRG for a revanche. Just as during the time of Adenauer, revanchists of all kinds are now looking for a revision of the World War II results, for "the unification of Germany within its 1937 borders," and for eliminating the socialist system in the GDR. What has provoked this new wave of revanchism in the FRG and by what means has this dangerous virus been revived?

[Viktorov] A signal for intensifying the activity of the revanchists in the FRG was the 4 May 1983 Declaration by Chancellor Kohl. It again raised questions about the so-called "unification of Germany" and about "unified citizenship." A. Dreger, chairman of the CDU/CSU bloc in the Bundestag, has said that "from a legal, historic, and moral standpoint, the division of Germany is of a temporary nature because there is only one German citizenship." F. Zimmermann, minister of the interior, and H. Windelen, minister for inner-German relations, while backing him, raised doubts about the territorial and political realities in Europe. Many officials and state leaders in the FRG have made statements in this respect.

The ruling coalition of the CDU/CSU/FDP, is supporting and patronizing the revanchist forces, united into various kinds of "fellow countrymen," who number 2.5 million members, and have intensified their activity. They have also increased the number of conferences, meetings, demonstrations, etc. aimed at kindling nationalism and at attracting new members to their ranks. The characteristic slogans of the revanchists include territorial claims on the socialist countries and demands for a "unification of Germany within the 1937 borders."

One is impressed by the fact that the territorial demands on the socialist countries were fully backed by the FRG neofascist organizations. The neo-Nazis are more frequently attending and more actively participating in the provocative actions of various revanchists. Numerous militaristic organizations, various "soldier's unions" of former servicemen of the fascist Reichswehr, of the SS forces and so forth, are actively included in the organized programs. They are uniting several million people and are adopting the new upsurge of the revanchist movement as a call for intensifying their actions. The "soldier's unions" are linked with the revanchist organizations in a united front.

[Morozov] What other problems are the targets of FRG revanchist circles today?

[Viktorov] In the recent actions of the "supporters of the obsolete," [not further identified] the so-called "Berlin issue" is again being accentuated while West Berlin has been transformed into their regular meeting place. Thus, for example, in West Berlin from 17-19 June 1983, the reactionary group "Conservative Action" organized a series of measures with a clearly expressed anti-Soviet and antisocialist tendency. From 11-13 May 1984 in West Berlin, a provocative action was held aimed at incorporating the wave of nationalism and questioning the 3 September 1971 quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. One is impressed by the fact that this action was fully backed not only by the ruling circles in the FRG and West Berlin, but also by the Washington administration which sent a government delegation headed by W. Clark, U.S. assistant to the President for security affairs.

The purpose and orientation of the revanchist programs organized in West Berlin are in keeping with the intentions of FRG ruling circles. It is no accident that in the "program" published by Chancellor Kohl about the preparations for commemorating the 750th anniversary of West Berlin, it is stated that this date should "become an expression of the striving for uniting Germany." This provocative note was immediately picked up by the U.S. President in one of his statements.

[Morozov] What is the attitude of FRG officials toward the campaign for reviving revanchism in the country that is being carried out by the rightists?

[Viktorov] The ideas of revanchism have always been supported by the FRG state apparatus and by its basic bourgeois parties. More than 40 CDU and CSU Bundestag deputies are leading members in the largest revanchist organizations. Many of the deputies consider it useless to conceal their views. The West German press reported that, in this respect, the intentions of Bundestag Deputy W. Boem, of the CDU Group, to produce at his own expense 250,000 records with the text of the anthem from the time of Hitlerite Germany: "Deutschland Ueber Alles" were very characteristic.

[Morozov] To what extent have the ideas of revanchism permeated the West Germany Army?

[Viktorov] The main revanchist organizations are striving to spread their influence over the Army, in which they would like to find the material power for implementing their future initiatives. The CDU/CSU/FDP coalition introduced some changes that are aiding the implementation of the revanchist forces' intentions. The revanchists' camp has adopted with pleasure FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner's elimination of the directive issued by his previous colleague of the Socialist Government, H. Appel, on "the traditions of the German Army." This directive banned servicemen from having any contact with representatives of the "soldier's unions" and banned the revival of any old Nazi traditions in the Armed Forces.

The booklet "The Bundeswehr and the Traditions" of 1 June 1965, has again appeared among the troops; in this book the contribution of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht is particularly emphasized.

"The former soldiers must know that the Bundeswehr is appraising the soldier's achievements and sacrifices," this booklet says. According to instructions by M. Woerner, the Army officers dismissed by H. Appel for propagating Nazi ideas among the soldiers have been restored to their posts. F. Zimmermann, federal minister of the interior, with his decision not to include the "Federal Union of Former SS Soldiers" in the list of the extreme rightist organizations, expanded the possibility of planting not only the traditions of the German Wehrmacht in the Army and Navy, but also of the Hitlerite SS Black Guard, which was declared a criminal organization by the international Nuernberg court. An opportunity is given the representatives of the militaristic groups to actually carry out Nazi propaganda under the pretext of exchanging "experiences." The revanchists now feel like welcome guests in the units and detachments of the Bundeswehr.

The revanchist ideas have begun to be more actively propagated through "the Union of the Bundeswehr, servicemen" and "the Union of the Veterans of the Bundeswehr," which number about 340,000 members.

With such an increased activity of the West German revanchist forces, united under the slogan "A struggle for overcoming Germany's division," and under the idea of a revanche in the Bundeswehr, the statement of Vice-Chancellor Genscher made during his latest visit to Moscow in May 1984, that "there are no responsible forces in the FRG who are preparing fascist ideas," sounds rather unconvincing.

[Morozov] The progressive public in the FRG and throughout the world have noted that the demands for revising the established borders in Europe and "of reuniting Germany" are in contradiction to the Moscow agreement, the comprehensive system of agreements between the FRG and the socialist countries and to the Helsinki Final Act, and that they are also in variance with the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam. What can you say on this issue?

[Viktorov] We are not deluded by the alleged diversity of the militaristic, revanchist and neo-Nazi forces, nor by the diversity of their programs and organizational forms. They all are united in their open anti-Sovietism, in not acknowledging the results of World War II and the postwar structure of Europe, and in their territorial claims on their Eastern neighbors as well as in their full support of the aggressive foreign political course of the United States and NATO.

The Soviet people, the democratic circles in West Germany and the progressive people throughout the world are emphasizing with definite concern that the intensification of the revanchist forces in the FRG aimed at increasing tension in Europe and at changing the postwar status quo are creating a danger not only for the West German people, but also for their neighbors, both in the East and the West. This is a provocation against all peace-loving and democratic circles in Europe.

GREECE NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN NATO EXERCISES

LD181413 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Athens August 18 TASS -- Greece will not take part in the NATO maneuvers code-named Display Determination-84 next autumn. An official statement to this effect has been made here by the government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudhas.

As is known, Athens have on several occasions refused to take part in NATO military maneuvers, above all, in protest at the official position of the NATO Headquarters on the territorial disputes between Greece and Turkey.

DANISH CP PROTESTS NATO SHIPS' CALL IN ARHUS

LD172225 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Report by TASS correspondent Valeriy Loskutov]

[Text] Copenhagen, 17 Aug (TASS) -- The permanent naval formation of NATO on the Atlantic -- ships under the flags of six member-countries of the bloc, which are taking part in NATO naval maneuvers in the straits and area of the Baltic Sea, arrived in the Danish port of Arhus today. This militarist demonstration will last until 22 August.

The Danish people are especially worried by the fact that for the first time in their history the NATO navy ships are commanded by West German Admiral K. Schwabe. It is also remarkable that the Danish island of Bornholm is from now on a part of the geographical region of NATO ships' "exercises."

A week ago, a NATO squadron called at the port of the Danish capital. The West German admiral declined to guarantee that there are no nuclear weapons on board the ships that arrived there.

This further demonstration of strength in Arhus has evoked the concern of the democratic public. The Communist Party of Denmark has protested against the call of NATO ships in Arhus. A letter, sent to the mayor of Arhus by the Communists, says that the town leaders should demand an explanation whether there are nuclear weapons on board the ships from the NATO command. If there is no clarification, then the ships have to leave Danish waters immediately, the letter stresses.

DENMARK SUING U.S. FIRM OVER MISSILE MISFIRE

LD181118 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] Copenhagen August 18 TASS -- Denmark's Defense Minister Hans Engel has ordered court action against the American corporation McDonnel Douglas which manufactures control systems for the 'Harpoon' anti-shipping missiles.

The move followed the incident involving a spontaneous launch of such a missile in September 1982: During preparations for NATO maneuvers a 'Harpoon' missile hit the settlement of Ods Herred in the northern part of the island of Sjaelland. The blast destroyed two houses and damaged eighty others.

An investigation into the incident determined that the blame for the free fired missiles rests with America's McDonnel Douglas. Experts of the Danish Navy explained that the incident was a result of disorders in the firing system.

USSR, CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD

PM170849 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 15 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Havana, 14 Aug -- Soviet-Cuban political consultations have been held at the Cuban Foreign Ministry. The following participated in the consultations: For the Soviet side, Yu.Ye. Fokin, general secretary of the USSR Foreign Ministry; V.N. Kazimirov, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department; and T.B. Durdyyev, USSR charge d'affaires in Cuba; and for the Cuban side, R. Alarcon, Cuban deputy foreign minister, and H. Castello, L. Mora, and N. Rodriguez, directors of Cuban Foreign Ministry directorates. The Soviet representatives were received by Cuban Foreign Minister I. Malmierca. The meetings and talks discussed topical international problems connected with the agenda of the forthcoming 39th UN General Assembly session.

U.S. GENERAL'S STATEMENT ON NICARAGUA DISPUTED

LD181308 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] In Congress, American legislators and newsmen have met the commander of the U.S. force in Central and South America, General Paul Gorman. Gen Gorman spoke of the growing military threat of Nicaragua to Central American nations. As proof, the news conference was shown photos from planes taken with the help of night surveillance equipment. Our expert on military affairs Viktor Sibiryakov makes these comments:

Night vision apparatus used in aerial photography makes it possible to see the outlines of objects or the landscape. The rest depends on the interpretation of the pictures taken. In this case photos were clearly interpreted in an anti-Nicaraguan spirit. The general claimed that Nicaragua was actively arming Salvadoran patriots. To prove his claim he produced pictures that according to him showed the unloading of arms from a Nicaraguan fishing vessel to motorboats. But it is difficult to determine the national identity of an object with the help of night vision aerial photography and practically impossible to say what cargoes the ship is carrying.

A photo of an airfield in Puantahuete near the Nicaraguan capital, Managua, was also shown at the news conference. It was said that the airfield is the biggest military air base in Central America, capable of receiving any Soviet planes, including strategic bombers. But the Pentagon has already performed similar tricks with pictures. When preparations were under way for intervention in Grenada, spokesmen for the United States Department of Defense showed pictures of the airfield constructed in the island and claimed that it was a Soviet air base. But the Americans who arrived there after the United States intervention in Grenada saw that it was a civilian airport.

Gen Gorman is not the only one who juggles with facts. Some time before his speech in Congress, President Reagan himself called Nicaragua a Soviet military base. He referred to a speech of a Soviet military leader, the text of which was allegedly found by Americans in Grenada. But according to THE WASHINGTON POST a study of the materials captured in Grenada showed that the document quoted by Reagan said nothing of any Soviet military base on Nicaraguan territory. In other words, the American President had no reason for such a statement and used false information. The press conference of the commander of the United States force in Central and South America coincided with a debate in Congress on additional military aid to El Salvador worth $70 million during the current fiscal year. This apparently is not a simple coincidence, but therein probably lies the answer to the question: Who needs inventions about the growing military menace allegedly created by Nicaragua — and why?

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES TV DEVELOPMENT

PM171010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a routine meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the issue of developing the material and technical base of television broadcasting in the country between 1984 and 1990.

It was noted at the meeting that Soviet television has greatly developed in the past few years. New cable and radio relay lines have been constructed; powerful television stations have been commissioned; space systems Orbita, Ekran and Moskva are operating and make it possible for television broadcasts to reach every town in the country and the majority of rural areas. At the same time, scientific and technological achievements open up new possibilities for the development of color multi-channel television broadcasting and for considerably increasing its quality.

The resolution adopted on this issue by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers maps out a package of measures aimed at the construction, expansion, and reconstruction of the broadcasting television stations and television and radio broadcasting projects, the elaboration of satellite television systems and an increase in the production of various kinds of television equipment.

These measures make it possible to ensure fuller television broadcasting coverage for the populations of all union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts and to raise the operations level of Soviet television as a whole.

In accordance with the decisions of the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Politburo discussed certain issues corrected with the further improvement of the work of the soviets of people's deputies and increasing their influence in all aspects of economic and socio-cultural construction and services to the population. In order to improve the selection and consolidation of the cadres in rural and settlement soviets of people's deputies and town soviets of small towns, it was recognized as advisable to increase the salaries of elected workers of the executive committees of these soviets, and also the rates of pay maintained by specialists of industry, agriculture, public education, and other branches of the economy in transferring to administrative work, starting next year.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of Comrade Ustinov's meeting with Qasim, the Minister of Defense of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and also examined, and made decisions on, certain other internal political and international issues.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON POLITBURO TV DECISION

LD171955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] A report was published today stating that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined at its latest session the question of the development of the material and technical base of TV broadcasting in the country. A decision on this question was adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Our correspondent held an interview with Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin, USSR minister of communications:

[Begin Shamshin recording] Television technology is today a very complicated, mutually linked complex of technical operations which aid in the creation of television programs, transmitted over enormous distances, and relayed to and received by the TV receivers in the home.

The level of development of TV broadcasting in the country is determined by the volume and technical level of the TV transmission network, which comprises more than 100,000 km of radio relay lines, almost 500 powerful and 5,000 low-capacity transmitting stations, 90 Orbita satellite communications stations, and more than 3,000 Ekran and Moskva satellite systems earth stations. The adopted decision and solutions ensure the further development of this network, the development of multichannel TV broadcasting, an increase in the level of the automation of radiotechnological equipment and, as a result of this, an increase in the quality of TV broadcasting throughout the entire country.

It is also important to ensure the transmission of central programs at a time convenient for TV viewers. You see, our country stretches over 11 time zones from east to west. The solution of this problem has become possible thanks to the creation of the satellite systems for transmitting TV programs -- Orbita, Ekran, and Moskva -- and their integral utilization together with the ground communications lines.

It is necessary to note that with every year that goes by, an increase in the number of TV viewers, even by 1 or 2 percent, is achieved with increasing difficulty. There is a simple explanation for this: In virtually all towns and a great many rural settlements people are already watching TV programs. Moreover, at the moment, there is no television in the remote settlements -- in the north, on the whole, and in a number of mountainous regions. [end recording]

DONESTSK TV EDITOR ON COUNTERPROPAGANDA WORK

PM170851 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Article by A. Makarskiy, chief editor of sociopolitical programs on Donestsk Television, under the rubric "TV: Program Presentation": "Truth Will Out"]

[Text] Donetsk Television has a program called "Truth Will Out" [U Lzhi Nogi Korotkiye]. It is about people who have swallowed the bait of the preachers of Western "freedoms" and have in effect become our enemies' accomplices.

"The actions of those people who consciously or unconsciously sing, so to speak, someone else's tune, spreading all kinds of tittle-tattle and rumors," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his report at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, "must not fail to receive a principled party evaluation."

For instance, a certain Akhterov lived in Slavyansk. He graduated from the polytechnical institute, but chose the path, not of an engineer, but of a "servant of God." True, Akhterov was not particularly interested in the call to keep the Christian commandments to gain entry to Heaven. He believed: The "kingdom of Heaven" exists on earth too. It is the United States! For that reason, he concocted a message to that country's President (no less!) in which he expressed his joy about the Americans' possession of nuclear weapons.

Akhterov shed tears in his "memoirs," recalling the time when the fascist occupiers fled our country under the blows from Soviet troops: "Freedom," he blasphemed, "left us with the foreign troops." (!) It's amazing what people can convince themselves of!

There is no limit to the hypocrisy of people like Akhterov. He did not by any means advertise his creed to everyone. There was the mask of the humble "servant of God," intended to deceive his flock, and then there was the fierce grimace of the diehard anti-Sovietist.

We showed both these personas of Akhterov's in the program -- personas which were exposed by the court. The program had a warning ring -- be vigilant!

Recently, another fact became known to us. Criminal proceedings are being brought against Valdovskiy, an engineer at the Kurakhovskaya GRES, for slandering our system and spreading vile insinuations. Answering a journalist's questions, Valdovskiy tried to shift the blame for his deeds onto his love for music:

"I love jazz, I started listening to Western music (I have an artistic nature), and then I was drawn into listening to the Western radio broadcasts..."

That is how it started, and then he came to crime. Pinned down by facts, he started whining: "You see, my family life hadn't worked out, I had a lot of free time, I didn't know what to do with myself."

So it appears that Valdovskiy was a victim of unrequited love, and society was to blame, too, because the working day is too short. How do you like that for an explanation?

People assert themselves in different ways: some by seeking to make the world around them a better place, others by blackening everything around them.

You can sense in Valdovskiy's answers a desire to show just a little repentence, on the off chance that it will be taken into account!

"Perhaps my deeds will act as a warning to others... I fell into the abyss... I did not think it could do any harm to society," the "fighter for an idea" mumbles.

Did not think? That's a lie. He thought, he knew, but he hoped he would not have to pay.

The flood of slander and lies from the radio provocateurs on the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and other subversive centers which Valdovskiy listened to all agog did, to be frank, have its effect in this case: The man was infected with anti-socialist views.

We who work in such a powerful mass information medium as television see it as our professional and party duty to conduct aggressive counterpropaganda work as effectively as possible.

Counterpropaganda through local TV is multifaceted. It is closely associated with the propagandization of our ideals and the cultivation of implacability toward bourgeois ideology and "immunity" to actions in the psychological war that the class enemy has unleashed against us.

Using local examples to show how much is being done to improve organizational and economic work, constructively criticizing those who hamper progress -- that is counterpropaganda.

It is no exaggeration to say that any appearance on the air, whatever audience it is aimed at, whatever its subject, must carry a counterpropaganda charge, asserting our norms and values, our ideals.

We invite to participate in the "Truth Will Out" program, fellow countrymen of ours who have been to capitalist countries, and especially those who have been there on business. They have the opportunity to see more aspects of real life abroad than are accessible to tourists.

"In Atlanta, at the technical institute where I spent 10 months as a student, nobody believed that I had graduated from an institute and completed postgraduate studies in Siberia. 'Go on, admit it, you're from Moscow State University,' my American colleagues insisted. Siberia and postgraduate work...For them, that was 'too clever by half,' as the saying goes," said A. Bazhin, lecturer in the x-ray metal physics department at Donetsk State University.

"In was in the United States, too. For 3 months. On a course at Michigan University," N. Pisarevskaya, senior teacher in the English language department at Donetsk University, joins in the conversation. "And you know, daily facts of our life that we have gotten used to and regard as our due are like a fairytale for the Americans."

Doctor of Technical Sciences A. Kozlyuk, deputy general director of the Respirator Science-and-Production Association, recalled that in a remote village in Spain. an old woman, on learning that some Russians had come, came to see if these "reds" had...devil's horns on their heads(!).

Disinformation, deception -- all this is done in the West so as to erect an "iron curtain" between peoples and raise a barrier of misunderstanding.

The testimonies of fellow countrymen who have seen for themselves, people belonging to all kinds of professions, make our viewers feel more keenly that ideological confrontation is a reality affecting all of us, and enable them to grasp the importance of developing clear class criteria for assessing events in domestic and international life.

People who have traveled to the West as guests of relatives also speak on these programs, for instance, Polina Ivanovna Vlasenko. For her father, the terrible war years ended in a camp for displaced persons in West Germany. Influenced by those who whispered: "Don't go back to the Soviet Union," Vlasenko senior set off for England. He lives there now, and not long ago, he invited his daughter to stay. She arrived bearing gifts, as our custom is.

"Just imagine," Polina Ivanovna said on her return, "my father said to me: 'They have prepared you specially to come here, they have given you provisions. We know that at home you can't even get enough bread to eat!'

"If my father could come to visit me, he would see how we live. But he's old now...Let me invite you to visit me, see the house we have built for ourselves, get to know my sons. I have three..."

We accepted the invitation, we visited that harmonious working class family, and the pictures we took there made Polina Ivanovna's story even more convincing.

And finally, letters provide interesting material for us -- documents which are sometimes so dramatic that on reading them you cannot help feeling sorry for the writers, although your reason tells you that these people voluntarily gave up their motherland and got what they deserved, like it or not. In one program, we quoted one letter written by a former Soviet citizen.

"...I want to return to Russia...It is hard for me now: I have been out of work for 8 months."

But how easily it can all begin! With an uncritical attitude toward the information fed us by our enemies, with unthinking criticism of what is happening close at hand. But the time comes when you have to pay for your illusions, for being captured by lies.

The path to a fall leads by people, but do we, the people around, always stop those who are following that path?

So the counterpropaganda "Truth Will Out" programs call on us to be politically vigilant and to actively uphold our philosophy.

UKRAINIAN CP VIEWS PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION

AU160710 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Aug 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "A Highly Important, Fundamental Task -- On the Work Carried Out in the Republic To Intensify Production and To Raise Its Effectiveness" -- capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS EXAMINED THE WORK PERFORMED IN THE REPUBLIC TO INTENSIFY PRODUCTION AND TO RAISE ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

IT WAS NOTED THAT, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, A GREAT DEAL HAS BEEN DONE IN THIS RESPECT IN ALL NATIONAL ECONOMIC BRANCHES, WHICH HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO HASTEN ECONOMIC GROWTH, TO REDUCE THE LAG INCURRED IN A NUMBER OF INDEXES IN 1981-82, AND TO REACH THE 5-YEAR TARGETS FOR SOME INDEXES.

IN FULFILLING THE 11TH 5-YEAR PLANS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC BODIES HAVE ACCUMULATED POSITIVE EXPERIENCE IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT. A GREAT DEAL IS BEING DONE TO HASTEN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS, TO RATIONALIZE AND TO CERTIFY WORKING PLACES, TO IMPROVE THE USE OF THE PRODUCTION POTENTIAL CREATED, TO APPLY WASTE-FREE AND LITTLE-WASTE TECHNOLOGIES, TO TIGHTEN THE POLICY OF ECONOMY AND THRIFT, AND TO MAKE USE OF SECONDARY RESOURCES IN ECONOMIC TURNOVER.

IN ORDER TO MAKE FULLER USE OF THE EXISTING RESERVES AND POSSIBILITIES, THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HAS INSTRUCTED OBKOMS, KIEV GORKOM, UKRAINIAN MINISTRIES AND DEPARTMENTS, THE UKRAINIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL AND KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO INVIGORATE ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK IN ORDER TO HASTEN PRODUCTION INTENSIFICATION, TO INCREASE PRODUCTION EFFECTIVENESS, TO SPREAD THE EXPERIENCE OF THE BEST LABOR COLLECTIVES, AND, STRICTLY GUIDED BY THE PRINCIPLED DIRECTIVES SET FORTH BY COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, TO MAXIMALLY TAKE THIS EXPERIENCE INTO ACCOUNT WHILE DRAFTING THE PLANS FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1985 AND THE 12TH 5-YEAR PERIOD.

THE UKRAINIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENTS, OBKOMS, AND KIEV GORKOM HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO ESTABLISH A CONSTANT CONTROL OVER THE DISSEMINATION OF VALUABLE INITIATIVES AND THE APPLICATION OF ADVANCED EXPERIENCE.

The republic's national economy is developing dynamically and at a good rate in the united, nationwide complex. In accordance with the Ukrainian Gosplan's estimates, the 1984 national income, which is the main index characterizing an increase in the effectiveness of communal production, will exceed R90 billion. Compared with 1980, it will rise 16.7 percent against the 15.3 percent targeted under the 5-year plan. In the same period, the productivity of communal labor will rise 17.1 percent, which also exceeds the target. The relative economy [ekonomiya] in manpower will run to 3 million workers. Through reduced material consumption, about R3 billion will be added to the national income, or more than 3.5 times more than in the corresponding period of the preceding 5-year period. The output of high-quality goods has significantly increased.

The pledges adopted during the party's appeal for increasing labor productivity 1 percent above the plan and for reducing production costs 0.5 percent below the plan are being successfully fulfilled. Measures set under the social program are being consistently put into effect.

To accomplish the party's important strategic task, which is the switching over of the economy to the intensive way of development, stemming from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the successive Central Committee plenums, and from Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directives, it is of decisive importance to hasten scientific-technical progress. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and basic party organizations are constantly keeping all these questions at the center of their attention. To increase party influence in the pursuit of scientific-technical policy, council of promoting scientific-technical progress has been set up under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. The council is chaired by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

An important part in the system of control over scientific-technical progress are the republic's "labor," "material consumption," "metal," "power complex," "agrarian complex," and "sugar" special purpose comprehensive programs, branch and regional programs, and comprehensive systems for the effective control of quality and the effective use of resources. The implementation of these programs has made it possible to significantly hasten the elaboration and settlement of a number of topical problems.

Under the guidance of party organizations, labor collectives are persistently working to raise the technical level of their enterprises. In the 3 and 1/2 years of the 5-year period, the republic's industry comprehensively mechanized and automated 6,400 shops, sections, and production units, put into operation 7,400 automatic and mechanized assembly lines, and switched over hundreds of thousands of workers from manual to mechanized labor. Ukrainian scientists have increased their share in the accomplishment of key national economic tasks. The economic effect produced by the application of scientific papers authored in the Ukraine is estimated at about R3 billion annually.

The experience of front-ranking collectives shows that the clear comprehension of the party's programmatic directives in the field of production intensification, combined with regard for the concrete conditions and with the ability to direct the collectives to the settlement of topical problems at the lowest costs and maximal results, guarantee the best success.

Such an attitude attests to the efficiency of party organizations and to the maturity of economic leaders. Its effectiveness has been clearly manifested in work that is as large-scale and many-sided as the reconstruction and reequipment of enterprises, the practice of which was recently reported in the "Business Club" of PRAVDA. Since the beginning of the 5-year period, outlays for these purposes have exceeded R12 billion, or 20 percent more than provided for under the 5-year plan.

The renewal of fixed assets guarantees high returns. In particular, the rates of increasing labor productivity at reconstructed enterprises are 3.3 times higher than these attained by the republic's industry as a whole.

Contributing toward such results are collectives that persistently enhance and encourage the initiative and creative activity of people, and that back this activity with accurate engineering calculations, bold quests, and the application of advanced technology.

Precisely this was a major condition for the successful reconstruction of the Southern Ore Mining and Concentration Combine in Krivoy Rog. The reconstruction was carried out without stopping production and enabled the combine to significantly increase its capacity in ore mining and concentrate production, as well as to reduce the number of personnel.

A significant increase in capacities has been obtained by the reconstruction of foundry and press production at the Novokramatorsk Machinebuilding Plant Association. As a matter of fact, this reconstruction cost less than 20 percent of what new construction would have cost. Much useful and instructive experience in re-equipping enterprises and in raising, on this basis, production effectiveness has been accumulated by the Kiev Trade Equipment Association, the Lepse Plant in Kiev, and the Agricultural Machinery Plant in Zaporozhye Oblast.

In accomplishing a number of measures to organize production in a scientific way, to strengthen production and technological and labor discipline, and to reduce the fluctuation of cadres, increasingly widespread is the experience of the K.Ye. Voroshilov Combine Plant in Dnepropetrovsk in further intensifying production, and raising labor productivity and the effective use of capacities and all kinds of resources. To evaluate and stimulate the intensity of work performed by its subunits, the plant collective determines how those subunits cope with the targets set for raising labor productivity, for cutting production costs, and for increasing returns from investments; what engineering and technical measures they take to save material resources, fuel and energy; and also how they fulfill the adopted pledges.

As a result of this, the entire increase in the plant's production volume is being attained through rising labor productivity, which went up almost 27.6 percent in 3 years. Returns from investments increased 10.8 percent, and the equipment shift intensity factor rose from 1.48 to 1.54. More than 70 percent of the goods produced bear quality marks. Since 1979, the plant has liberated 584 workers. Metal consumption in production has been cut by one-fourth, and outlays for the service and repair of produced machines in operation have been significantly reduced.

While applying the experience of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine builders, about 65 percent of the Ukraine's associations and enterprises are now taking stock of and certifying workplaces. This work has been fully completed at 250 enterprises that have abolished a significant number of superfluous workplaces, and have sold about R40 million worth of surplus equipment.

In practice, there are quite a few party organizations and labor collectives which are persistent and consistent in improving the use of the production potential created; this is one of the main ways to raise the effectiveness of production. For example, in the current 5-year period, the Kirov Metallurgical Combine in Makeyevka has raised the blast furnace performance level 13.3 percent, has reduced the stoppages of basic metallurgical aggregates 50 percent, and has significantly cut the consumption of raw materials and fuel. The combine is stable in performance, and consistently fulfills the plans for the delivery of metal production to consumers. Having implemented a well-considered program for developing mining facilities, having skillfully engaged equipment and improved the organization of operations, the Gorkiy mine of the Donetsk Coal Mining Association utilized its production capacity 136 percent. The average daily output of coal has increased by 740 tons.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has recently approved the initiative of a number of machine-building enterprises that developed competitions under the slogan: "Let us obtain maximum returns from each machine."

The obligations assumed by the workers of the Zaporozhye Transformer, the Kiev Precision Electric Instrument, the Kremenchug Motor Vehicles, the Ternopol Vatra Production Associations, and the 25th CPSU Congress Plant in Odessa for the production of precision machine tools call for increasing the equipment shift intensity factor, primarily through the formation of all-round comprehensive brigades, training in related trades, the one-person manning of several machines, certifying workplaces, and engagement of robots.

To make better use of the existing facilities, the M.V. Frunze Machine Building Production Association in Sumy has successfully applied a system for production control. The results of work performed by the association's internal subunits and the low- and medium-level production organizers are evaluated and stimulated in accordance with the intensity of tasks and their accomplishment. This was one of the main prerequisites for the fact that already this year the machine builders are close to having reached the 1985 level for the rates of production growth and labor productivity.

The republic party committees and economic bodies have taken a number of important steps to apply in production wasteless and little-waste technologies, machines and equipment consuming little electricity, and scientifically substantiated norms for the use of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy. The value of resources saved in this way in the past 3 and 1/2 years comes close to R4 billion.

A positive experience in organizational and mass political work aimed at the mobilization of labor collectives for reducing material outlays and intensifying the policy of economizing has been accumulated by Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, Ivan-Frankovsk Oblasts; Kiev, Odessa, Severodonetsk City and other organizations. The number of enterprises raising production without increasing the use of resources is growing. These resources are being used in a thrifty manner at the Kharkov Tools Plant, and at a number of associations such as the Oxygen Machinery Association in Odessa, the Subcarpathian Timber Association in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, and the Azot Association in Severodonetsk.

Highly commendable is the work performed by the Ukrainian State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy in bringing secondary resources and production waste in to economic turnover, and in creating regional centers and shops preparing these materials for production needs. A cardboard and paper combine and a non-woven fabrics factory are already in operation in Kiev, and a number of other production facilities are under construction.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee approved the valuable initiative of the Voroshilovgrad and Ternopol Oblast Food Industry Administrative, who have begun to make fuller use of local resources, and, in this way, to exceed 1.5-2 times the rates envisaged for raising production volumes in the current 5-year period.

As a result of the work carried out since the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the utilization of labor resources in the republic has improved. In the current 5-year period, the losses of working time in industry have been reduced 29.6 percent, and in construction, 35.7 percent. Changes for the better in this respect have been brought about at the industrial enterprises of Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovsk, Sumy, Ternopol, and Vinnitsa Oblasts. The fluctuation of cadres has particularly subsided at the enterprises of Kiev City, as well as of Lvov, Sumy, Poltava, and Chernigov Oblasts.

The December 1983, as well as the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, gave prominence to issues concerning the further consolidation of discipline, order, and good organization in production.

Also called upon to play an important role in this respect are the progressive forms of labor organization that have wages payable in accordance with one single order [yedinyy naryad]. Owing to constant attention on the part of party organizations, this work has won significant scope in the republic.

The brigade form of labor organization in industry has already encompassed more than half of all workers. In construction, subunits run on cost accountancy are now performing 48 percent of the entire volume of construction and assembly operations. The brigade contract has also found wide application in the countryside, where it has been adopted by more than 25,000 collectives.

In the republic, the number of enterprises falling short of the plan for production marketing and supplies under contracts and agreements, and for production costs and profits is shrinking yearly.

At the same time, a great deal must still be done to make fuller use of the reserves and possibilities existing in the republic's national economy to accelerate the intensification of production and to raise its effectiveness. Not all enterprises are vigorous and systematic in applying the experience of the best collectives.

In a number of oblasts and branches, returns from the production potential created are insufficient, there are delays in reaching the capacity of operative facilities, the equipment shift intensity factor remains low, and the number of workers engaged in manual work is sinking slowly. Frequently, enterprises only halfheartedly pursue the line aimed at technical re-equipment, reconstruction, and production modernization, and the process of renewing fixed assets has slowed. There are still quite a few collectives whose level of production and labor organization is low and who incur great losses in rejects and unproductive outlays.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Committee, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized at the April 1984 Central Committee Plenum, expects administrative and economic bodies to take immediate steps in lagging sectors, and to see to it that all the qualitative and quantitative indexes planned for the current year are achieved: This will help accomplish the targets set for the 5-year period as a whole. In this work, one should be guided by Comrade K.U. Chernenko's directive that responsibility for any disruption and any defects incurred in the current year is to be stricter than ever. Our party has no alternative for this position.

Plans for 1985 and proposals for the republic's economic and social development in the 12th 5-year period are now being drafted. These issues are to be constantly kept by party committees in the field of vision, under their unremitting control.

We must see to it that the tasks set in the plans are sufficiently intensive, but feasible, and that measures are provided for settling problems that ensue while accomplishing the tasks set by the party for the accelerated intensification of production and raising its effectiveness.

SHEVARDNADZE SPEAKS TO ORGANIZATION SECRETARIES

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[Speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, nonvoting member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations on 23 June 1984; place not specified: "Raise Higher the Vanguard Role of Communists, More Extensively Develop Innovative Activity and Initiative Among the Masses, Improve Work Style!"]

[Text] Comrades! Our gathering is approaching an end, and the time has come to summarize some of the results achieved here. These days, and especially today, all of us have been able to reaffirm in our own minds the fact that the primary party organization is a mirror of all our party work, our intraparty affairs, that all our successes, all our difficulties and all our shortcomings begin in the primary party organizations. That with which the entire republic party organization, the entire Georgian Communist Party is imbued is reflected primarily here as well, in the primary party organizations.

That the primary party organization is the principal element and reliable base of the party in performing all its organizational, political and ideological work, that this also constitutes that unified, universal form of uniting Communists in party collectives, of which our Leninist Party is formed.

That the primary party organization is the political nucleus of the workforce, and that its comprehensive influence on development of initiative and activeness by the masses is manifested in full force precisely here, while a high degree of labor enthusiasm and a healthy moral-psychological climate in the collective is the first indicator of the militancy and reputation of the primary party organization, evidence of the lofty vanguard role of Communists, their personal example, and exemplary performance of their party and civic duty.

This meeting is essentially our third such gathering, including the All-Union Conference which was held in Tbilisi last year. And this gives me reason to state that republic meetings of secretaries of primary party organizations are becoming traditional and constitute a distinctive feature of our party affairs. These gatherings are elements, and very important, substantial elements of a uniform, well-proportioned system functioning in this country, a system involving summing up the results of economic activity, ideological work, the campaign to strengthen discipline and rule of law -- in all the principal areas of activity by the party organization, which applies a uniform, systemic approach both at the republic level and the grass-roots level, in the primary party organizations.

One can state today with satisfaction that the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations constituted a most important component part of this system, a system of profound analysis of work accomplished, a summing up of results and defining of tasks -- both current and future tasks -- facing republic, city and rayon bodies, facing each and every primary party organization.

What has our meeting shown, what are its results, and what conclusions can be drawn from it?

First of all, on the whole the work accomplished the past days deserves high marks and great praise. One can boldly state that this was ensured by thorough and well-thought-out preparation for the meeting. Almost all speakers mentioned this, and all participants in the meeting share this view.

I should like to end it on the note with which it began -- Comrade B.V. Nikol'skiy spoke about this: the list of those important events which preceded today's plenary sessions and which comprised a unified cycle together with them, an entire aggregate of measures which took place within the framework of the Second Republic Meeting.

These include city and rayon meetings of secretaries of primary party organizations. These include class sessions of permanent branch seminars in the ministries and agencies. These also include zonal scientific-practical conferences. And they include the section work which was performed yesterday, and they include briefings on the work experience and know-how of a number of primary party organizations. And, finally, they include today's plenary sessions.

Thus problems pertaining to the work of primary party organizations, strengthening their prestige, authority, and militancy, and enhancing the vanguard role of Communists were discussed, one might say, in several dimensions, in zonal and branch/sector cross sections, and in scientific and practical aspects.

We are also talking about a comprehensive, all-encompassing approach. This is what determined the success of all preparatory work.

And in all instances attention was focused on discussion of the tasks proceeding from the decisions of the June and December (1983), February and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenums, from the main points and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, in the summing up of the results of what has been accomplished toward implementing the recommendations of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference and the First Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, which was held in 1982.

At the first stage secretaries of primary party organizations gathered in order to discuss how the local-level party component elements mobilize Communist and all the toilers to accomplish the tasks of socioeconomic development of their cities and rayons, successful accomplishment of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan, socialist pledges, elimination of "bottlenecks" and deficiencies, for further improvement of the system of management, improving the level of economic work, rational and efficient utilization of resources, intensification of the campaign to strengthen discipline -- party, state, labor, production, plan, financial, and for improving the social conditions and conditions of the daily lives of workforces. More than 12,000 secretaries of primary party organizations took part in the city and rayon meetings, that is, virtually all secretaries. Approximately 1,000 persons took part in discussing the issues raised at these meetings.

At the second stage almost 40 republic ministries and agencies held permanent branch seminar classes, with the participation of more than 5,000 comrades, and one out of every 8 of these spoke at the seminars. We attach great importance to this activity, since it helped strengthen contacts between secretaries of primary party organizations of related enterprises and establishments, made these contacts effective, fostered an exchange of experience and know-how, a mutual exchange of information, and dissemination of the most effective forms and methods of organizational and political work at the local level in the various branches and sectors of the economy and culture.

Direction of the seminars was assigned to secretaries of party organizations of central establishments, while ministers and their deputies, as well as ranking officials of state committees were instructed to present reports. We should note an innovative approach to things. Sections and groups functioned by zones, territorial and branch/sector criteria, practical classes were held in the base party organizations, field plenary sessions were held for the purpose of becoming acquainted with advanced know-how, etc.

At the third stage 13 zonal scientific and practical conferences were held, based on city and rayon party committees. Participating in these, in addition to secretaries of primary party organizations, were officials from the offices of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, oblast committees, city committees, and rayon party committees, the Center for Advanced Training of Party, Soviet and Economic Officials, the Institute of Party History of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party, scientists, and figures in the cultural domain. One can boldly state that the plenary sessions, the section classes, and the discussions in the base primary party organizations have all greatly enriched our cadres both in regard to the theoretical and practical aspects. A total of 1,600 persons took part in these conferences, and about 30 percent of this total number participated in discussing issues.

Thus we have every reason to believe that we arrived at the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, so to say, not empty-handed. And such a businesslike approach to preparing for the meeting has been dictated to a certain degree by the fact that the primary party organizations are truly the foundation of the party.

Any significant event in the affairs of the primary party organization -- and we place precisely in this category all measures which took place just prior to the Second Republic Meeting -- requires substantial, solid preparation. Precisely such solid work was done on this occasion, just as was the case prior to the first such meeting. We shall recall that 2 years ago everything began with a TV program on the prestige and authority of the primary party organization, a program which aroused universal interest in this republic. Zonal conferences were held at the time, there were also base party organizations, and there was also section work. Such fruitful and, I would say, substantial preparations were also done for the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference.

I should particularly like to note that both then and now a great deal of organizational and political work has been done by the administrative staff of the party Central Committee, its departments, first and foremost the organizational party work department, the city and rayon party committees and, of course, the primary party organizations proper, as well as ministries and agencies -- our entire body of party-economic activists.

In scale and thoroughness of preparation, in innovative approach to things, in initiative and originality of thought, this meeting can practically be compared with the organization and conduct of an entire report and election campaign. There is a good reason for this comparison, for we know that almost one fourth of the secretaries of primary party organizations are persons who were elected for the first time as leaders at the local party level. Many of them are present here in this auditorium, and this of course gives particular significance to our get-together.

Today is the concluding, plenary session of the republic meeting. The section work was done yesterday. An animated exchange of views took place in the 16 sections, the sessions of which were held for the most part at the facilities of the party rayon committees of the city of Tbilisi, as well as the Gori city committee, and the Gardabanskiy, Goriyskiy, Mtskhetskiy, Telavskiy, Bolnisskiy, and Dmanisskiy rayon party committees.

The comrades were given in advance a text of the report by the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party at the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, entitled "On the Tasks of Georgia's Primary Party Organizations Pertaining To Further Enhancing The Vanguard Role of Communist, Development of Productive Activeness and Initiative By the Masses, and Improvement of Work Style in Light of the Instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko." Such a method and such an approach make it possible to delve more deeply into the essence of problems and to discuss tasks more thoroughly. As we know, the Central Committee report was discussed at the section sessions. In addition, the participants in this gathering were able to become acquainted with the work experience of more than 40 primary party organizations. A total of 1,800 persons took part in the work of the sections, and approximately 60 percent of this total number spoke at the sessions and in the discussions at the base party organizations.

The work of the sections showed once again with great convincingness the extent to which has risen the level of training of secretaries of primary party organizations, their intellectual potential, and the breadth of their thinking. The political profile of the leaders at the primary party organization level today stands out more clearly and in higher relief, leaders who have begun to see acute, urgent issues more clearly and to formulate them more boldly, and better to define their own role in solving these problems. The comrades who took part in the work of each section and in the heated discussions held at the base party organizations noted, deeply felt and properly appraised all this. And we are pleased to share these observations with you.

Thus the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations is distinguished by a diversity of original, uncommonplace and nonstandard forms of preparation and conduct. We attach great importance to this, since such organizational forms make it possible to discuss raised issues on a genuinely democratic basis and are aimed at increasing activeness, initiative, and an innovative approach to things. This meeting pursues precisely this aim, this supertask, if I may use this term. I believe that we are achieving this goal. This is the first item we wanted to discuss in our concluding presentation.

Second, such a diversity of organizational and political forms has made it possible to analyze more deeply all the activities of primary party organizations, to synthesize the experience and know-how amassed since our first meeting and the All-Union Conference, and precisely to define specific, practical tasks pertaining to further improving the work style of primary party organizations, for the main thing is not form but rather the content contained in these forms.

The Second Republic Meeting has demonstrated that in the last 2 years, especially since the All-Union Conference, a great deal of work, substantial in content, has been accomplished. And virtually every statement today contained words to this effect. But the results of this work are attested most vividly of all by the current affairs and activities of the primary party organizations, by everything that has been done and is being done to increase the fighting efficiency, to strengthen the cohesiveness and monolithic nature of their ranks, to enhance the vanguard role of Communists, to achieve additional successes in the campaign for a further upsurge in the Georgian economy and toiler living standards, to increase their civic and production activeness, to strengthen discipline, and to deepen the democratic underpinnings of our society.

In short, I can boldly state that the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference is continuing to operate, is continuing to function! This is also attested to by the indisputable fact that we now have considerably more so-called base, standard if you will, primary party organizations than in the past. This confirms the practical experience of all our work.

One of the principal domains of party work is study and synthesis of amassed experience. A great deal has been done in this area in recent years in the republic party organization, a fact which has been noted time and again in CPSU Central Committee decrees pertaining to the Georgian Communist Party, which also cited the further improvement of party guidance of development of the economy and a systems approach to matters pertaining to strengthening labor and production discipline, as well as new forms of organizational and political work, firm establishment in workforces of a healthy moral-psychological climate, strengthening of primary party organizations, and a well-defined policy in selection, indoctrination and placement of cadres and in improving the style and methods of all work.

We are especially proud of the fact that people have begun coming to Georgia with greater frequency to become acquainted with our experience: delegations from party organizations from many parts of the country and from various brother socialist countries, who are showing heightened interest in the positive processes which are taking place in the republic party organization.

And we speak about this today without the slightest bit of false modesty, because everything we have achieved in recent years is in large measure a result of thorough, careful study of the advanced work know-how of the Moscow, Leningrad, Ukraine, Belorussia, Sverdlovsk, Stavropol and, of course, our neighbors -- Azerbaijan and Armenia -- party organization, as well as those of other republics. We have also studied the experience of the socialist countries. We are endeavoring to understand, assimilate, and adopt everything which is the most progressive and useful that our brothers and friends have to offer. And we express today to our party comrades our deepest and most heartfelt gratitude for their constant readiness and willingness to share with us everything they have in their work.

We must also continue in the future working in this manner in all areas, ensuring that advanced know-how becomes available to all and is specifically implemented not only at the republic level but also at the rayon level, in the primary party organizations. All of us must constantly seek new ways and means of achieving the stated goals, adopting everything of value which has been amassed in this country's party organizations and in the nations of the socialist community. With this aim in mind we have established in the party Central Committee, under the chairmanship of Comrade Zh. K. Shartava, a special working group to study and adopt advanced know-how in party work, in which we are placing great hopes.

Comrades also spoke in the debates on the need to place all this work on a solid foundation.

Comrade N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of the Tbilisi City Party Committee, correctly noted that a further improvement in the overall level of ideological indoctrination work, intensification of the campaign against negative phenomena, and the forming of Communist consciousness in people are possible only on the basis of constant analysis, synthesis and broad dissemination of already amassed experience as well as tried and proven work forms and methods.

A similar thought was expressed by Comrade V.D. Avidzba, head of the propaganda and agitation department of the Abkhaz party oblast committee. The work being done in this autonomous republic, particularly in the area of internationalist and patriotic indoctrination, can assume an even greater scope if the best know-how available in this country and our republic are thoroughly analyzed and adopted on a systemic basis.

A great deal can be learned from Communists in the military, from the political workers of the Red-Banner Transcaucasus Military and Transcaucasus Border districts. We listened very closely to the statements by military unit party organization secretary Comrade V.N. Rybin. He discussed in detail and in an interesting manner the work being done by the party organization in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination and the close contacts which the military people have established with local party, government, and public organizations, with party veterans and with Komsomol. We fully endorse the statement that these bonds should be strengthened day by day and that it is essential to continue improving work in the area of military-patriotic indoctrination of toilers, and young people in particular, seeking to ensure that it is of an even more substantive and specific character and that it is supported by today's genuine heroes, real people who are working alongside us. Our Coordination Council on Military-Patriotic Indoctrination should pay heed to all these observations.

It would not be an exaggeration to state that today all speakers' remarks were extremely interesting, profound, filled with content, and highly specific, and contained pearls of valuable experience -- that which comprises our enormous assets, our wealth.

Deserving of attention is experience in carrying out verification of execution -- one of the most important factors in increasing the militancy of each and every party organization -- which was shared with us by Comrade K.G. Megeneishvili, party committee secretary at the Samtredia Locomotive Depot. Comrade U.M. Guliyev, party committee secretary on the Vakeyskiy Sovkhoz in Dmanisskiy Rayon, spoke on party organization work in conditions of brigade economic accountability and the experience amassed in this area. Comrade A.S. Mikhaylov, party committee secretary at the Tbilisi Aircraft Plant imeni Dimitrov, spoke on the effectiveness of the method of concentrating efforts in solving many problems, in particular in strengthening discipline and improving management of principal socioeconomic development indicators.

Support should be voiced for such an undertaking as formulation of specific-purpose combined plans pertaining to organizational and ideological support on major tasks within a branch or sector, plans which are being drawn up by the party committee at the offices of the State Committee of Agricultural Production, as discussed by party committee secretary Comrade Ye. Sh. Baratashvili. Interesting remarks were made by Comrade M.M. Eliauri, party committee secretary at the Gori Analitpribor Experimental Plant, who stated that thanks to the joint efforts of the party organization and public organizations in that workforce, rigorous monitoring is being established over the activities of management pertaining to meeting the most important technical-economic indices and resolving social matters. In my opinion the comrades were correct in applying party punishment to the general manager, who had been largely ignoring the opinion of the workforce. But such measures should be taken only in extreme cases. The main thing is to ensure good, stable enterprise operations and organization of all party members, including managerial personnel, on the basis of increasing initiative and an innovative approach to things.

The task consists in synthesizing amassed experience, in carefully analyzing received suggestions, advice and recommendations, and in formulating a specific program for further improving the entire work of primary party organizations. This is our second observation.

Third, the Republic Meeting has shown that we still have many unresolved issues and many problems to which we should give thought and take requisite measures to correct existing deficiencies. That specific and very businesslike, frank discussion which has taken place at this meeting should be implemented at the primary party level, in the primary party organizations, taking into consideration the new conditions and new party demands specified by the recent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

We are faced with large and most complex tasks, particularly in the area of economics, in development of the economy and the entire economic complex. We must do everything possible in order to complete the present year in a worthy manner and to lay down a solid foundation for successful accomplishment of the targets of the entire five-year plan as a whole.

It is very important right now to determine what role should be played by each primary party organization, each and every Communist in this general campaign to achieve a further upsurge in the economy, what should be advanced to the forefront at the present time, and how we should proceed in the future structuring all work at the primary party organization level.

At this meeting comrades have correctly suggested ways to improve production efficiency, to strengthen party, state, and labor discipline, to concentrate the efforts of party members on the main directions of socioeconomic development of enterprises and establishments, and mobilizing them to speed up scientific and technological advances and to strengthen the linkage between science and production, for acceleration of scientific and technological advance is a most important direction in our work, a most important concern of ours, a central task of all party and government organizations.

These issues were incisively raised in the remarks of Comrade B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the Poti city party committee, Comrade S.G. Liparteliani, head of the organizational department of the Lentekhskiy Rayon party committee, Comrade O.M. Bokeriya, first secretary of the Gardabanskiy Rayon committee, Comrade N.K. Mumladze, shop party organization secretary at the Rustavi Building Construction Combine, Comrade T.Sh. Yamanidze, chairman of the council of secretaries of party organizations of the republic Academy of Sciences system, plus many other comrades.

Comrade G.Zh. Khugayev, party committee secretary at the Kvaisi Ore Administration, demonstrated with convincing examples how a correct choice of forms and methods of party guidance of production activities and the ability to concentrate the attention and efforts of Communists on the main, determining tasks, to establish close interaction between the party organization and management officials generates new and more substantial successes by the workforce and improves its performance indices.

And it is for good reason that the idea of the necessity to conduct vigorous management search locally, more effectively and boldly to adopt economic management experiments which have already proven themselves in practice figures prominently in many of the statements made here.

All these issues merit the closest attention and practical implementation. But to achieve this, comrades, it is necessary that we do everything possible, as in the past, to boost the prestige and authority of the primary party organizations and to improve their work style, forms, and methods.

Problems of improving work style are constantly at the attention focus of the republic party organization. Beginning with the 17th (1979) Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee on work with cadres, they have been reflected in the proceedings of each Central Committee plenum and all meetings of the republic body of party activists. We began dealing particularly deeply with these problems after the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on Moldavia, and now we direct all our activities toward ensuring across the board, particularly in primary party organizations, to quote Comrade K.U. Chernenko, a genuinely Leninist work style -- a scientific, innovative style, combining a high degree of demandingness with great confidence in cadres.

Instances have been cited here where some party officials are doing the job of management officials and thus are diminishing the role and responsibility of leading specialists in handling specific tasks and problems. Of course such a situation should not exist, but delineation of the functions of party and economic officials in administration of the agroindustrial complex, for example, should also be interpreted in such a manner that functions are delineated, but the responsibility is in common.

It is necessary carefully to examine the recommendation to establish, following the example of party organizations, coordination councils of trade union representatives and secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations. This is a good thing, just as is the suggestion to organize competition between school and production, school classes and production sections, the results of which will be totaled up jointly with the participation of parents and children. Trade union and Komsomol organizations should direct such competition.

All participants at this meeting are unanimous on the position that each and every Communist should become an aggressive fighter against excessive attention to form with detriment to content, bureaucracy, deliberate deception and paper shuffling, that each and every individual should be answerable for any violations of labor, state and societal discipline, bearing personal responsibility for them. Comrade G.D. Maysuradze, secretary of the party committee of the administrative staff of the executive committee of the Tbilisi city soviet, spoke today about the considerable potential of party organizations in this area.

And in fact: all of us must seriously set about improving the work of primary party organizations, which must be brought up at least to the level of the rayon organization, where we have recently succeeded in achieving a relatively stable situation.

Certain changes have taken place in the Central Committee, in republic and city bodies pertaining to administration of rayon organizations, while the primary units, the primary party organizations are currently on the agenda. It is precisely here that we must first and foremost wage the most determined, implacable campaign against violations of discipline, against all deviations, against instances of bribery, theft, swindle, shortweighting, enhancing, as the party demands, the role of primary party organizations in examining questions pertaining to the misdeeds of party members, including leader-Communists.

Today one can state that the main thing does not consist in holding a republic meeting but in ensuring that the program formulated at the meeting is implemented throughout the republic.

And this is a task not only of party workers but in fact of each and every Communist, each and every manager, each and every Central Committee member, including ministers, deputy ministers, chairmen of state committees, heads of large associations, and economic officials. There is no place here for passive, indifferent, apathetic and uninvolved individuals. It is truly a task for the entire party.

Ministers, just as other officials, are first and foremost Communists, and if in addition they are members of the Central Committee, naturally they should not accept the fact of shortcomings in the work of the primary party organization of the ministry administrative offices or an enterprise in the ministry system. To continue ignoring this means failure to learn the required lessons, failure to draw the requisite conclusions from today's meetings. How fruitful a close combination of administrative and political methods of leadership can be is evident from the statements made by Comrade O.D. Kinkladze, republic minister of education, who spoke competently and knowledgeably about the work of the ministry administrative offices party organization and about how the most urgent problems are solved with its assistance. A united front is essential to us in the campaign against deficiencies. We also need an innovative approach to things, distinguishing the party work style.

May each and every minister, state committee chairman, each and every official at the republic or rayon level, in visiting a workforce -- be it a plant, factory, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, or establishment -- feel the need, the urgent necessity to deal personally with the secretary of the primary party organization, to inquire about his work, about those difficulties and problems which concern him, which truly disturb and worry him, and to help correct existing shortcomings with his advice and recommendations.

The party member-economic official is obligated to accomplish fulfillment of economic plans not merely by purely economic management methods, not by just any method, as we sometimes say, but by relying on the primary party organizations, on the vanguard role of Communists, on the initiative and innovativeness of the masses, on the conscientious labor of conscientious people.

In other words, the strong economic management leader should also be a political leader. And if he meets these high demands, he will do everything to ensure that a strong leader stands alongside him at the head of the party organization, a genuine leader of his party collective. Unfortunately it frequently happens that precisely the opposite suits some general managers, when they seek to have alongside themselves an "obedient" secretary who always, whether the manager is right or wrong, agrees with him in all things and is incapable of taking a position of integrity.

This is not at all a party approach; this is a faulty and harmful, I would say anti-party practice, which leads to a weakening of party influence. And all this is fraught with serious consequences both for the workforce and for the executive.

On the other hand, in order to establish correct relations with an enterprise manager, a party organization secretary has an essential need -- this is very important, comrades -- of competent knowledge of the basic problems of economics and production. Without a mastery of these problems, then like it or not, he will find himself in a detrimental position, playing secondary roles in the workforce. Therefore every leader of a primary party organization should be a knowledgeable and educated individual, with the ability correctly and objectively to appraise the position of the enterprise management in various matters, should have his own opinion; in other words he should be a reliable, meaningful official and leader.

Comrades V.K. Sulamanidze and G.A. Koroglishvili, party committee secretaries of the Chiaturmarganets Association and Madneulskiy Mining and Beneficiation Combine, Comrade R.G. Abramishvili, party committee secretary of the kolkhoz in the village of Simoniantkhevi, Tianetskiy Rayon, as well as many others who spoke from this platform were today perceived as such by the people gathered here.

A true party organization leader, a party leader of a production workforce -- in equal measure an industrial or agricultural enterprises, transportation or construction organizations, trade and service enterprises -- is obliged to possess a thorough mastery of the problems of economics, the most important economic categories, must be quite knowledgeable in matters of equipment and technology, farming methods and cropping practices, etc. Without this it is simply impossible to work with cadres, to place and indoctrinate them, to establish reserves. Comrades spoke about this today correctly and persuasively.

How will a primary party organization secretary be able to work, for example, with a planning department chief if he does not understand financial and economic problems? Or how can he speak on equal terms with a chief engineer, for example, if he does not possess knowledge and detailed information in the area of technology policy, enterprise retooling, etc?

Guidance in solving a given task by Communist cadres does not tolerate superficiality or dilettantism. And that party official is absolutely wrong who believes that he does not need to possess thorough knowledge of economics and production technology. You should exert influence both on the chief engineer and production managers, on the shop superintendents and the brigade leaders. But this can be achieved only on the basis of thorough mastery of problems, a high level of qualifications and professional competence.

The party committee should actively participate in enterprise socioeconomic planning and should be familiar with the basic social and production problems. The party organization secretary should always keep current on how all these matters are being handled and resolved and how social development of the workforce is being accomplished. That is, comrades, we must delve more deeply into the principles and problems of planning, including social development planning. But if one is not competent in these areas, if the party organization stands apart from planning, from production and social needs, many urgent problems remain unresolved.

Therefore we appeal to you: Become more knowledgeable about economics and production! This is the main secret of work effectiveness by the leader of the primary party organization in the economic complex. Then your collaboration with management and other commanders of production will be built on a serious, solid scientific foundation.

In like measure the secretary of the party organization of a scientific establishment, cultural establishment, school, higher educational institution, and the unions of creative artists -- writers, painters, composers, architects -- should be highly competent in his field, in his domain, should be well familiar with specific problems, have a thorough understanding of them, and be a knowledgeable individual. Comrade M.I. Kakhidze, secretary of the party buro of the board of the Georgia Writers Union, and Comrade Ts. I. Gogladze, secretary of the primary party organization at the Akhaltsikhe Theater, today approached resolution of these problems in a very competent manner.

I wish higher educational institutions would borrow from the practical experience of the Georgian Polytechnic Institute, where the party committee is doing purposeful work to increase the responsibility of the teaching faculty for the state of indoctrination work among the student body, an instructive presentation on which was given by party committee secretary Comrade L.I. Okruashvili. At the same time considerable attention at this institute is being devoted to study of Marxist-Leninist theory by faculty members. This is very important. Correct education of the educators is an essential condition for a further upswing in all our organizational and ideological work.

Everything that has been stated above about economic officials also applies in full measure to soviet officials. Let us assume that the executive committees of city or rayon soviets are doing a poor job or that a rural soviet is failing to handle its duties. Naturally the blame must be shared by the primary party organization, and we hold its secretary primarily answerable for deficiencies in its performance. But the chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the rural soviet should, so to say, "root" for the performance of their party organization.

Or, let us say, the public oversight team is doing a poor job at an enterprise. Here too we hold the secretary of the primary party organization answerable. But should not the people on the Public Oversight Committee not correct the deficiencies in their system, in their body, of course primarily through their own immediate agencies, but in all instances relying on the primary party organization and its secretary?

Let us take trade union organizations. This is a vast system, a powerful force, comprising a component part of party work. Everything we have said also applies in like measure to Komsomol organizations. And in this instance we should enhance the role and significance of the primary-level trade union and primary-level Komsomol organization.

Thus we must devote maximum attention to the primary-level entities of our party, our state, our society! We must proceed with this task and proceed with vigor, with seriousness, in a responsible manner, achieving further improvement in their work.

Fourth, today's meeting has once again shown how important it is to improve in the future in every possible way the education of primary-level party worker cadres. We have amassed considerable experience in this regard. A good system has been established. Every effort must be made to improve and enrich it, to introduce new forms.

Many speakers have shared interesting observations connected with enhancing the role of the primary party organizations in selection and placement of leader cadres and establishing a reserve. We must devote attention to experience in working with cadres, a matter discussed by Comrade M.A. Aslanikashvili, first secretary of the Kutaisi city party committee. At this point I should also make reference to a suggestion by Comrade

A.I. Karagezyan, party committee secretary on the kolkhoz in the village of Diliska, Akhalkalakskiy Rayon, who raised the question of the necessity of more active involvement by economic officials in indoctrination and propaganda work and their mastery of knowledge of the fundamentals of education science, psychology, and sociology. All comrades and all agencies connected with retraining and boosting the qualifications of cadres must give thought to implementation of this sensible, intelligent suggestion.

Comrades have stated here how much they gain from the operations of schools of primary party organization secretaries under the auspices of party committees. Indeed, such schools under the Zavodskoy Rayon committee in the city of Tbilisi, under the Kutaisi city party committee, and in other party organizations have become unique centers for raising the qualifications of cadres. They are constantly searching for new, active forms of teaching, and the learning process has been brought as close as possible to practical activities.

We must continue in the future everywhere raising the effectiveness of training party cadres and our entire body of activists. The operations of schools and permanent seminars should be organized taking into account the specific features of workforces, and party organizations, and study should be organized on the basis of uniform combined cirricula and schedules, including a lecture course, practical classes, and study of experience and know-how. In large primary party organizations it is certainly advisable to hold seminar classes for secretaries and buro members of shop party organizations, and to step up the activities of party group organizer schools. The practice of organizing "Shop Party Organization Secretary Day" and "Party Group Organizer Day" has proven to be fully effective. Of course that applies to where they are conducted in more than a lip-service manner.

Good experience in organizing study by elected party activists has been amassed at the Batumi Oil Refinery. Here the party committee has drawn up a curriculum on the basis of which the members of buros of shop party organizations and party group organizers study at seminar classes and in party group organizer schools. One's attention is drawn by the fact that as a rule the party committee secretary, chief engineer, and the plant's main specialists take active part in the classes. The Batumi city party committee gives a good deal of help in this activity.

In the Rustavi city party committee work with elected activists is headed by the Coordination Council For Work With Cadres. Here too they study in schools for secretaries of primary and shop organizations. Classes are held in 13 base organizations in the city. A special school has also been established under the auspices of the city party committee for management activities monitoring commission chairmen. Permanent schools are operating in large primary party organizations, where members of buros of primary and shop party organizations and party group organizers are enrolled.

Work on boosting the qualifications of cadres and successes achieved in this area were discussed by Comrade S.G. Kadagidze, chairman of the Center for Upgrading the Qualifications of Party, Soviet and Economic Officials under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. A great deal has unquestionably been accomplished. In a year's time more than 900 secretaries of primary party organizations have studied here, including more than 750 newly-elected secretaries. A short course of study has been provided for workers and kolkhoz members elected to oblast, city, and rayon party committee buros. Every effort must be made to disseminate this positive experience, focusing particular attention to this category of cadres. And of course such a task faces primarily the center itself, which should, together with city and rayon party committees, display greater persistence and consistency in implementing a well-balanced system of cadre training and advanced training from the ground up.

Organizational-party work offices, established under the auspices of city and rayon party committees and large republic primary party organizations, can do a great deal for dissemination of advanced know-how. Evidently one must work more carefully and thoroughly on synthesizing their experience and know-how. More than 200 such offices are presently operating in this republic. For example, branch methods offices have been established, based on 19 party organizations in Kutaisi, where secretaries of primary and shop party organizations, their deputies, party group organizers, chairmen of factory, plant and local trade union committees and their deputies, secretaries and deputy secretaries of Komsomol organizations, and chairmen of public oversight agencies study in various branches of industrial production. This is also a laudable undertaking.

Organization of on-the-job training for newly elected secretaries of city and rayon party committees in the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Council of Ministers, Presidium of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, at ministries and in other republic agencies has proven very effective.

Every effort must be made to expand a similar system of work with elected activists in oblast, city, and rayon party committees.

Greater attention must be devoted to such a form of work with primary-unit cadres as councils of secretaries of primary party organizations -- many spoke about this today -- established in industrial associations, as well as in rayon agroindustrial associations, in such rayons as Makharadzevskiy and Abashskiy. Comrade A.V. Meladze, chairman of the council of secretaries from this rayon, made some very interesting comments on this subject today and shared his work experience. There are also such councils in Goriyskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Bolnisskiy, Lentekhskiy, and Lagodekhskiy rayons. They are assigned an important role in improving management of the agroindustrial complex, in taking down interministerial barriers, and in improving coordination of the work of all enterprises which are components of rayon agroindustrial associations.

Comrades are correct in stating the need to establish councils of secretaries of primary party organizations in other rayons as well. This will unquestionably help determine the specific areas of their activity, help better coordinate and plan work, and accomplish meaningful collective monitoring of execution of adopted decisions.

Comrade G.O. Muchaidze, head of the scientific communism sector at the Institute of Party History under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, raised many interesting problems pertaining to further improvement of intraparty work. His remarks also contained debatable points as well. Fine, let us debate, discuss, and then jointly arrive at a common truth. This will be the more correct way to go. But one thing is indisputable -- the suggestion calling for considering how to unite the efforts of party organizations located in the same area, for example, in the same village, town or community. There is indeed a great need to do this. More than 10,000 persons reside in the area encompassed by the Velistsikhskiy rural soviet, and about 10 primary party organizations are functioning in this area. It is unquestionably necessary to seek forms of unification of the efforts of all Communists, to mobilize all primary party organizations for solving, so to speak, common territorial problems and tasks. It is difficult at the present time to imagine the ultimate result. Perhaps we will have general party meetings, the decisions of which will become mandatory for administrative officials and managers. Obviously it is necessary to work out a specific status which in this instance would give party organizations certain powers and authority. Let our organizational party work department give some thought to this matter and make suitable proposals. In principle this idea merits support.

There are also good points in other questions raised by Comrade Muchaidze, in particular the question of decentralizing administration and mangement. But we must avoid hacking off the good with the bad, as they say. We must proceed from the position that democratic centralism is the guiding principle of the organizational structure of party and state, of all our intraparty and governmental affairs. Both components -- democracy and centralism -- not only are not in conflict with one another but, on the contrary, mutually supplement, enrich, and develop one another.

Therefore we should be talking at the present time not so much about decentralization as about increasing the responsibility and independence of local party, soviet, and economic organizations, about a decentralization which leads to strengthening of the foundations of centralism, that is, overall party and national interests. This is precisely how the comrades are proceeding in Poti and in other regions of this republic in implementing management experiments, where national interest, the interests of the USSR as a whole and overall republic interests are placed in the forefront. Territorial interests are determined precisely on this basis, on this foundation. Thus the experiments being conducted in this republic persuasively indicate that the process of deepening of democracy, which is expressed in increasing the independence and responsibility of republic, regional, and territorial agencies, as well as workforces, confirms the need for centralism supported by initiative and achievement by the masses.

This is truly a very important problem, and scientists, practical workers, and party workers must give more thought to it and seek the most efficient ways to solve it. It is a good thing that scientific workers have proceeded to address such problems and are now knowledgeably and firmly stating pressing issues which are of concern to the public and thus are actively helping us.

Primary party organization secretary council meetings should more frequently include briefings by secretaries of party organizations of enterprises, managers, and specialists, taking measures which are aimed at strengthening party influence on economic management affairs, increasing production efficiency and improving work quality, adoption of the brigade form of organization o labor, improvement of planning and the economic management mechanism, strengthening of labor discipline, and improvement of selection, placement and indoctrination of cadres.

One can agree with the suggestion to transfer over to primary party organizations such forms of work with cadres as ratification of job performance reports for managers and specialists, periods of job probation, certification, advancement of cadres taking into consideration the opinion of workforces, etc. This is a tried and proven practice and should be adopted everywhere.

Secretary councils can and should deal with many matters. One must bear in mind, however, that they are consultative bodies, and therefore their recommendations should be ratified at party committee and party buro sessions, at party meetings, and then communicated to party members and toilers through agitators, propagandists, and via the mass media. And in order to ensure that recommendations are implemented, it is necessary rigorously to verify and monitor what is being done locally, to receive briefings from party organization secretaries and enterprise management personnel, and to pose appropriate questions to party, soviet and economic management agencies.

On the whole the councils of primary party organization secretaries have proven to be an effective form of party work. Now the task consists in further developing them.

The secretary councils can do a great deal to strengthen verification of adopted decisions and to increase their authority. But this requires that decisions be made in the primary party organizations themselves which can subsequently be checked and verified, that is, these decrees should be prepared knowledgeably, and one should approach this matter in a profound and well-conceived manner.

Many comrades have stated that verification agencies frequently conduct unsystematic audits and checks, and this makes personnel nervous and upset. In connection with this I can report that the republic Council of Ministers, the appropriate Central Committee departments, and the People's Control Committee have been instructed to devise a well-defined system which makes it possible to coordinate inspections and audits and to eliminate duplication of effort and chaotic practices.

To verify decisions means to organize their implementation.

A poor example in this regard is given to primary party organizations by certain party committees, where at committee meetings they examine too many agenda items, make a great many decisions, and then they have neither time nor energy to verify their execution. As comrades have been saying, in the primary party organizations they do not have time either to carry them out or even read them.

Conclusion.

We must combat elements of bureaucratization of party work, which engenders an atmosphere of irresponsibility and lack of follow-through. One need not go very far for examples. In the party organizations of the public services enterprises in Kvarelskiy, Tetritskaroyskiy, Bolnisskiy, and other rayons matters connected with improving the provision of services have been examined on several occasions, managerial personnel have even been replaced in some places, and yet complaints by the public are continuing, and the situation is not improving. This is a very poor work style. What we need today is greater efficiency and more lively, practical matters!

I repeat: We need form not for the sake of form, but for form to be filled with substantial and important content, helping to boost the level of qualifications of primary party organization secretaries, fostering better exchange of advanced know-how and mobilization of party organizations for accomplishing the most important economic and political tasks.

It has become especially obvious today, how correct was our decision to hold such professional get-togethers of primary party organization secretaries on an annual basis. This is why we must already today give thought to how our third meeting of leaders of primary-level party entities should be. It is evidently advisable to retain the basic forms of conduct of such meetings, just as we do not exclude the possibility that the same organizations will remain as base organizations as this year, unless they should be expanded geographically, with base organizations functioning in Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Osetia, in Kutaisi, Samtredia, Makharadze, Poti, Khashuri, Marneuli, Akhalkalaki, Sagaredzho, Lentekhi, as well as in other cities and rayons. With this we shall be able to boost the level of organizational and political work in many primary party organizations, at the rayon and city level.

We should also give some thought to the content of the work agenda of the third republic meeting. Perhaps it should discuss such issues as the primary party organization and the campaign to strengthen discipline, or the primary party organization and deepening of intraparty democracy, or the primary party organization and work with youth, including young Communists, particularly since we shall soon be holding a Central Committee plenum on this topic. Let us think about it and take counsel.

It would also be a good thing next year to address certain theoretical problems, matters pertaining to party, soviet, and governmental organizational development, etc.

Today we are appealing to all secretaries of primary party organizations and to all party members with the request that they share their observations and suggestions on this score; perhaps comrades will suggest another, more efficient form or different content for the third republic meeting. We do not want to impose anything from above.

All your suggestions will reach us and will be given the closest consideration, just as any communication received by the Central Committee -- be it letters, petitions, or complaints. We strictly adhere to this way of doing things. As regards suggestions by primary party organization secretaries for the third republic meeting, the Central Committee Secretariat, including the first secretary, will handle them. We also promise you that the Central Committee Buro will be periodically briefed on your suggestions.

Write often. Letters from primary party organization secretaries are extremely necessary to us. They should serve as a means of establishing close contacts with party members, as a direct source of information on the state of affairs in the localities, on people's state of morale, on what troubles them, on the problems which are a matter of concern to your collectives and to you primary party organization secretaries. Write us frequently.

As long as I am talking about letters, I must state that quite recently a team of officials from the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and certain other republic organizations, a team headed by Comrade L.I. Mgaloblishvili, chief of the Central Committee General Department, studied the nature of petitions and complaints received by Union and Republic bodies and made a special trip to Moscow for this purpose. Analysis indicated that the overwhelming majority of issues raised in letters could have been promptly and effectively settled locally -- in workforces, in primary party organizations, in city and rayon party and soviet bodies. We intend specifically to discuss this question at the party activist meeting level and to lodge serious complaints against those republic and rayon-level officials who manifest callousness, redtapism, a bureaucratic attitude in handling letters and petitions.

We must pay greater attention to workforces, to primary party organizations, to party members, and to all working people first and foremost in the party Central Committee. It is essential that the Party Committee departments become closer to the primary-level party entities, delve more deeply into the problems which concern them, and help to overcome difficulties and deficiencies, and to correct the state of affairs. Toward this end we must obviously receive more frequent briefings at meetings of the secretariat and the Central Committee Buro from the chiefs of Central Committee departments on how they are working with the primary-level party entities and primary party organization secretaries. It is high time to move from words to deeds. We must also approach from this position the work of each city and rayon party committee. I believe that it is high time for increased militancy and fighting efficiency on the part of primary party organizations, initiative and productive activeness by the masses to become the main criterion in their activities.

The Central Committee report to the Second Republic Meeting of Primary Party Organization Secretaries focuses attention precisely on this problem, stating that any task can be successfully accomplished only with extensive development of toiler initiative and creative achievement, only under the condition of the most active involvement of the toilers in resolving the key problems of societal affairs.

It is precisely for this reason that we hold the position that firm and frank statement of the problem of the leader by no means pursues the aim of excessively exalting the role of a single individual in handling various matters. The main task and the talent of the true leader consist precisely in creating a favorable atmosphere for collective inspired achievement, when all comrades begin to receive true satisfaction from work in a collective, when all issues and problems are resolved with the aid of the collective, by collective efforts. The skill of the leader, including the leader of the primary party organization, consists in creating such an atmosphere.

The responsible role of the leader not only does not diminish the worth of the collective, but on the contrary signifies that any official worthy of such a role should in all places and in all things maximally rely on collective intellect and possess the ability to activate people, to form around them a genuinely creative atmosphere. And there are plenty from whom to take an example -- our party's Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by K.U. Chernenko.

What general conclusions can be drawn from the proceedings of our meeting?

First, the republic meeting of primary party organization secretaries has shown that experience in organizational and political work, as well as party guidance of economic management activities, amassed in recent years, must be consolidated, widely disseminated, and universally incorporated with an all-out effort.

Second, the republic meeting confirmed the imperative need to approach all our work and achieved successes in an even more critical manner, to see clearly that which we have not yet succeeded in accomplishing, to reveal existing deficiencies and uncompleted efforts, and to specify ways to correct them.

It is essential that a genuinely creative atmosphere prevail everywhere, an atmosphere of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. Let every individual know that wherever there is a lack of acute, frank, and firm criticism and self-criticism, the evils of sluggishness, provincialism, and stagnation prevail.

The ability to tell the truth to one's friend, work partner and colleague face to face, to point out his shortcomings, errors, and mistakes should constitute an organic trait of the party leader.

On the whole we give high marks to the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations, and any of its shortcomings, including of today's plenary sessions, boil down essentially to the fact that our level of criticism has been insufficiently high, and the fact is that there are still many shortcomings in the party and rayon committees, in the ministries and agencies, in planning bodies, and also in the Central Committee and republic government, shortcomings which must be discussed openly, incisively, with frankness and firmness. Please give thought to this suggestion for the future and speak with straightforward, frank criticism of all our errors of omission and uncompleted effort, including from the rostrum of republic meetings of primary party organizations secretaries.

Third, the results of the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations and that meaningful, serious discussion which was held in the cities and rayons, in the ministries and agencies, at scientific and practical conferences, at section sessions, and today at the plenary sessions -- all this requires thorough analysis, serious study, and drafting of practical recommendations on further enhancement of the role of primary party organizations in development of the sociopolitical and labor activeness of the masses, in strengthening discipline and in improving work style.

All the suggestions presented must be most carefully examined, thoroughly analyzed, and then submitted for ratification by the party Central Committee.

We are convinced that the Second Republic Meeting has played an important role in further improving all aspects of the work of primary party organizations and will enhance their significance and prestige to an even greater degree.

Our meeting is drawing to a close. And I can state with confidence that this get-together has been interesting, useful, and fruitful. It will unquestionably leave a deep imprint. And we are returning home today with new strength and new energy, with firm conviction that new, more substantial and significant successes will be achieved. I believe that I am expressing the common, unanimous view of this assembly when I state that all of us will leave this auditorium a bit enriched.

We are going home today with the firm intention of raising even higher the work performance level of the primary party organizations, bearing in mind the fact that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the official ceremony dedicated to award of the Order of Lenin to Tbilisi that the party organizations represent an enormous force.

Konstantin Ustinovich stated that the organizational and political activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is characterized by skilled party leadership and the ability of party committees correctly to select and place cadres, to inspire Communists and all the toilers to selfless work, and this signifies today that in all our work we should continue in the future relying on the primary party organizations -- the foundation of our party.

Konstantin Ustinovich stated that attractive features of the activities of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee include the persistent search for new work forms, the ability to organize work taking the future into account, with reliance on the broad toiler masses, implacable opposition to everything which is contrary to the nature of our system, our ethics and morality, that this is a true and faithful Leninist policy line -- and this obliges us now and in the future to make every effort to increase the fighting efficiency of the primary party organizations -- the foundation of our party.

Konstantin Ustinovich had a positive response to the fact that, following the Leninist tradition, we are proceeding with open discussion in workforces, at party meetings, and in the press of urgent problems pertaining to develop of this republic, undaunted by incisive and difficult topics, verifying the correctness of our decisions with the opinion of the people -- and this means that we must continue in the future constantly strengthening the primary party organizations -- foundation of our party.

Permit me on your behalf, on behalf of all primary party organization secretaries and all Communists in this republic, to assure the Central Committee of our Leninist Party, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko that the Georgian Communist Party will proceed precisely in this manner and carry out Lenin's instructions -- to raise higher and higher the status of the party member, his advice and recommendations -- to make every effort to strengthen the primary-level party entities.

* * *

Comrades! The participants in the Second Republic Meeting of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations are the progeny of the leaders of those primary-level party organizations which united the Bolsheviks, which transformed each and every enterprise, each and every shop, following the appeal of V.I. Lenin, into a bastion, a fortress, a citadel of the revolution, and subsequently were incorporated into the party which was created and nurtured by our great leader, the party of the Russian proletariat, a party of a new type.

Today's primary party organization secretaries are the successors of those leaders of plant and factory party organizations who went through the Lenin school of revolutionary struggle, who became toughened and strengthened in the flaming years of three revolutions and who transformed each Bolshevik cell into a granite foundation of our party. You are the worthy successors of the cause of those party leaders who inspired workforces to rebuild the nation's economy, to accomplish this country's industrialization, collectivization, and cultural revolution, who laid down the foundation for building the world's first socialist society, and who ensured the triumph of the Leninist basic policy of the Communist Party.

You, dear comrades, were given the great honor of receiving this historic baton of the revolution and carrying it onward.

The present generation of primary party organization secretaries is carrying out a no less honorable mission than the old Leninist guard -- it is implementing deathless Marxian ideas, is carrying out the great Leninist instructions in the era of improvement of developed socialism, and is mobilizing and unifying workforces and the masses to accomplish ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan and to honor in a worthy manner the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In one of his "Notes of a Public Affairs Writer," V.I. Lenin presents the picture of a person who is climbing a very high, steep, and as yet unexplored mountain. I should like to express the wish that today's party leaders, just like that individual, move boldly forward, fearing neither height nor steepness, gaining full comprehension of the science and art of party leadership; this science and this art still await investigators, and a great many discoveries remain to be made here. And may the year 2000 point in this ascension be marked by new and outstanding accomplishments for the good of our great homeland, for the glory of our Leninist Party, in the name of the triumph of communism!

I wish you success, comrades!

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES PARTY CONTROL MEETING

LD171619 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 17 Aug 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A most important role in increasing internal party democracy, strengthening party discipline, and raising the responsibility of every communist is allocated to the party control organs. From this position, the tasks of raising the level of control activity were discussed at a meeting of the aktiv of party organizations of Georgia in Tbilisi today. It was stressed that the party control organs should persistently facilitate the mobilization of all forces and means to overcome the shortcomings and omissions that still exist here and there.

Speeches were made at the meeting by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and by Comrade Gustov, first deputy chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMMISSION MEETS

PM171809 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Agro-Industrial Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Agro-Industrial Complex Commission has listened to a report by USSR Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Farming N.T. Kozlov on measures to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for purchases of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes in 1984.

It was noted that real opportunities exist for fulfilling plans for state purchases and targets on deliveries of potatoes, vegetables, grapes, citrus fruits, and other types of fruit and vegetable products to all-union stocks. Union republican Councils of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry, and Tsentrosoyuz were instructed to implement additional measures to successfully carry out the harvesting and procurement of fruit and vegetables and to improve the organization of their receiving, processing, and storage. Specific measures were defined for the prompt shipment of these products to Moscow, Leningrad, and other industrial centers in the country. Special attention was paid to the need to reduce losses and maintain the quality of products en route from field to consumer.

Reports on winter grain crop seed provision for RSFSR and Ukrainian kolkhozes and sovkhozes were delivered by M.V. Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian SSR minister of agriculture, and B.P. Martynov, RSFSR deputy minister of agriculture. The relevant organs were told to concentrate work on high-quality fall sowing, organizing of prompt creation and preparation of seed stocks, and maximum expansion of the sowing of the new high-yield regionalized strains of winter crops for the 1985 harvest.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers were recommended to provide those farms growing winter grain crops by intensive methods with the best seed strains and to constantly monitor all fieldwork to ensure that it is of a high quality and is carried out at what is technically the optimum time. The USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Railways were instructed to swiftly solve questions connected with the shipment and transportation of winter crop seeds.

The commission session heavily criticized the leaders of the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and the Ministry of Chemical Industry, which have failed to supply agriculture with enough film-forming polymers and seed disinfectants. They were instructed to adopt the necessary measures on this matter.

There was a discussion of the work done by the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry to prepare meat industry enterprises for the reception and processing of livestock and poultry during the season of their bulk arrival. The agro-industrial complex commissions of the union republic Councils of Ministers' Presidiums and the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry were told to supply processing enterprises with work schedules for that period, in order to ensure a regular supply of livestock and poultry and avoid losses of live weight. The relevant organs were directed to help meat industry enterprises in manpower matters and in providing the material and technical resources they lack.

The commission approved the proposals of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers on expanding the introduction of progressive technology for harvesting, storing, and using for feed purposes corn cobs with an increased moisture content.

PRAVDA REPORT ON STOCK RAISING RESOLUTION

PM191640 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 84 Second Edition p 1

["In the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products during the 1983-1984 winter period.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the working people of many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the May (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, have ensured the growth of livestock raising productivity and the safekeeping of animals, consolidated the positive trends in the sector's development, and made a strong contribution to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

The resolution emphasizes that ties between the collectives of enterprises and organizations forming part of the agro-industrial complex are developing and improving, and that the influence exerted on this process by rayon, oblast, and republican agro-industrial associations has become stronger. Many enterprise collectives in the mixed feed, microbiological, food, and meat and dairy industries, the fish industry, and the Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Selkhoztekhnika] have increased the production and deliveries to agriculture of high-quality mixed feeds and feed supplements, raised the standards of technical services for livestock units and complexes and of the mechnization of labor-intensive processes, expanded the receiving of livestock and milk at the places where they are produced and their shipment by specialized transport, and improved the organization of output processing and storage.

Party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs have worked on improving and enhancing the effectiveness of socialist competition, and competition now plays a greater role in mobilizing the labor collectives to struggle to further boost livestock raising, effectively utilize the production potential created within this sector, introduce financial autonomy, step up the policy of economy and thrift, strengthen discipline and organization, improve labor conditions and boost labor productivity, and enhance the material interest of each worker in livestock units and complexes in obtaining high end results.

The plans for the production and state purchases of meat, milk, and other livestock products during the livestock wintering period were overfulfilled in the country as a whole.

At the same time, the resolution notes that many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises failed to fully utilize the existing potential for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products and improving their quality. By comparison with the previous winter period, production and purchases of meat and milk fell in the farms of the Uzbek SSR, the Bashkir ASSR, and Kurgan Oblast. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirov, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen, Chernigov, Kustanay, and a number of other oblasts failed to deliver a considerable quantity of milk. To a certain extent, this resulted from the fact that not all livestock units and complexes have established an atmosphere of labor competitiveness, instances of formalism in organizing the competition are still being encountered, and the achievements of science and advanced experience are being poorly introduced.

Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs, and the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, and institutions forming part of the agro-industrial complex must analyze in depth all aspects of the results of the last livestock wintering, eliminate as soon as possible the shortcomings existing in the sector's development, and take effective measures to ensure steady growth of the production and purchases of livestock products.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have adjudged the following to be winners in the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products during the 1983-1984 winter period, and have awarded Certificates of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committees to union republics: RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Belorussian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Lithuanian SSR, and Kirghiz SSR.

Autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and autonomous oblasts:

In the RSFSR -- Buryat, Mordovian, Chechen-Ingush, and Chuvash ASSR's; Altay and Krasnodar Krays; Belgorod, Vladimir, Vologda, Gorkiy, Kuybyshev, Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Penza, Perm, Sakhalin, Tambov, and Tomsk Oblasts;

In the Ukrainian SSR -- Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, Zhitomir, Zaporozhye, Kirovgrad, Lvov, and Cherkassy Oblasts;

In the Belorussian SSR -- Brest Oblast;

In the Kazakh SSR -- Alma-Ata, Pavlodar, Uralsk, and Chimkent Oblasts;

In the Georgian SSR -- Adzhar Oblast;

In the Azerbaijan SSR -- Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast;

In the Kirghiz SSR -- Osh Oblast;

In the Tajik SSR -- Leninabad Oblast;

In the Turkmen SSR -- Tashauz Oblast.

The title of winner and the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have been awarded to: 200 rural rayons; 1,000 collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm, and other enterprises and organizations.

Mention was made of the positive work of the Georgian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, Tajik SSR, Armenian SSR, Turkmen SSR, and Estonian SSR, Komi ASSR, Mari ASSR, Nakhichevan ASSR, and Tatar ASSR, the Maritime Kray, Adyge Autonomous Oblast, Aktyubinsk, Voroshilovgrad, East Kazakhstan, Grodno, Ivanovo, Ivano-Frankovsk, Issyk-Kul, Kaliningrad, Mangyshlak, Minsk, Moscow, Rovno, Rostov, Ternopol, Kherson and Chernovtsy Oblasts, which achieved good results in all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in winter 1983-1984.

It was deemed advisable to continue all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in winter 1984-1985 on the terms and in the manner stipulated by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and Komsomol Central Committee Resolution No 974 of 9 November 1982.

The results of all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in winter 1984-1985 will be summed up, taking into account the indicators for the 4th quarter of 1984 and first half of 1985.

Union republican Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms and rural and settlement soviet ispolkoms, agro-industrial enterprises, trade union soviets and committees, and Komsomol committees must focus labor collectives' attention on the fuller utilization of the reserves of every kolkhoz and sovkhoz and every livestock unit for increasing the production of meat, milk, and other livestock products. Taking into account the conditions this year, every step will be taken to accumulate the requisite stock of coarse and succulent feed for public-sector livestock raising and for citizens' own livestock. Feed plants and feed preparation equipment must be overhauled in good time, continuous operation of equipment must be ensured, and all livestock raising premises must be properly prepared for the winter. There must be greater concern for creating the requisite production and cultural and consumer service conditions for livestock raising workers. Competition must be publicized more widely, fuller use must be made of the potential of moral and material incentives and visual agitation, and competition among livestock units and teams working in accordance with the motto "More output using the same feed" must be actively supported.

Party, trade union and Komsomol groups, deputies' offices, and people's control groups and offices must play a larger part in increasing the efficiency of socialist competition by paying special attention to ensuring above-plan labor productivity growth and a reduction in the prime cost of output, stronger state, plan, production, and labor discipline, and the determined elimination of mismanagement and extravagance. It is necessary to increase the personal responsibility of the leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises and organizations of Selkhoztekhnika, machine building for livestock raising and feed production, and the mixed feed, microbiological, chemical, meat and dairy, food, and other sectors for the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets and adopted pledges, ensuring the implementation of the USSR Food Program, and for finding additional reserves for increasing livestock raising production and improving its quality.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulated the workers in agriculture and at enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex who have won the all-union socialist competition, as well as all the participants, and expressed firm confidence that they will further expand socialist competition to steadily increase production and improve the quality of livestock products, implement the USSR Food Program, and successfully fulfill the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and make a substantial contribution to ensuring a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM171123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "Much Work Lies Ahead"]

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by Monday 13 August grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 52 million hectares. They had been threshed on 47.9 million hectares -- 92 percent of the area cut. Pulse crops had been harvested on 3.8 million hectares. Flax had been pulled on 214,000 hectares -- one-fifth of the area it occupies.

Winter crops had been sown on 2.2 million hectares -- 6 percent -- and the ground had been prepared for them on 25.1 million hectares. Fall plowing had been carried out on 6.7 million hectares.

I do not know whether the reader has noticed, but in this year's weekly reviews of harvest progress, there has been no concern about its pace. The daily output per combine at the beginning of August, over the country as a whole, was in the region of a hectare higher than in past years. This is doubtless due to the fact that in various zones of the country, progressive methods of utilizing machinery in large-scale, mobile harvesting complexes have now been thoroughly studied and "broken in" to suit local conditions, and the conveyor from the field to the threshing floor to the elevator is operating more efficiently. This is one of the gratifying preliminary results of this year's harvest.

But it is, I emphasize, a preliminary result, and the production organizers and specialists really should not get too excited about it. It must be taken into account that the machine operators have cut and threshed the vast bulk of the grain harvested to date in basically dry conditions. In the northern Caucasus and the major arable oblasts of the Ukraine, appreciable amounts of rain have fallen only recently, after the combines left the grain fields.

Nonetheless, even in these conditions, by no means all rayons and farms have succeeded in putting into practice the formula which they themselves have proclaimed not for the first time this year: "We will harvest the early grain crops in 10-15 working days!" This schedule has been met by no means everywhere. Where the crop was heavy, the harvest lasted about a month. So the "extra hectare" of productivity achieved by machine operators in the south, given an output per combine which had remained static over many years and was not high, can be given only a cautious welcome. Only a thorough subsequent analysis of machinery utilization in this year's specific conditions will provide the answer to the question: Will the advance achieved become the starting point for higher productivity of the machine and tractor pool?

The harvest has now shifted to, or is beginning in, the huge territories where it will take place in more complex conditions: in rain, and where there are lodged grain crops which are not suitable for speedy work.

One such zone is the Non-Chernozem. They started cutting the grain crops here in excellent weather, but in 2 weeks the windrows were cut over only one-fourth of the area and only 17 percent of the crop cut was threshed. Between 30 July and 6 August grain crops were cut on only 1.4 million hectares of the 14.8 million hectares sown with these crops. Last week grain and pulse crops were cut on 2.4 million hectares and threshed on 2.6 million. Better, but not enough. The sky has turned overcast and it has grown cooler, though there has not been any substantial rain.

But since the very beginning of the harvest the laggardness in relation to last year's level has scarcely been reduced.

It is already clear that considerable difficulties lie in store for the Siberians. In Altay Kray, Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts, and Krasnoyarsk Kray, prospects for the harvest are better than last year, but the crop itself is "late." That means that the harvesting has to be organized in such a way as to ensure that it is completed without fail before the cold weather, without losing anything in the fields. Everything must be ready for this -- people and machines. That ought to be the law; why need it be mentioned? Because, it seems, according to Central Statistical Administration data, not all the grain combines are operational yet in Western Siberia and a number of oblasts of Eastern Siberia. Only Krasnoyarsk Kray achieved full readiness of these machines by the beginning of August. Fewer combines have been serviced than by the same time last year in Omsk, Kemerovo, and Tomsk Oblasts, Altay Kray, and the Buryat ASSR. That means thousands of machines. They must be prepared in the shortest possible time, and not just to any way and hastily, but ready for highly productive work.

Last week grain was cut on 9.1 million hectares in the country and threshed on 10.6 million. This is a little more than in the previous 7 days. It was possible to achieve the minimum gap between cutting and threshing.

Feed crop land continues to demand tireless attention. At this time, less feed than last year has been obtained from this land. At its latest session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo stressed the need to utilize all reserves for stockpiling coarse and succulent feeds. Each farm must have enough. Where are the reserves? In the procurement of silage crops, in feed root crops, which are beginning to be harvested in a number of regions, and in a thrifty, proprietorial attutide toward chaff, straw, sugar beet tops, potatoes -- in a word, any harvest leftovers which are suitable for the preparation of mixed silage.

In the country as a whole, sown and natural grasses have been cut on 71.3 million hectacres Some 52.6 million metric tons of hay, 58.4 million metric tons of haylage, 28.4 million metric tons of silage, and 34.7 million metric tons of straw have been procured.

The summer days are growing shorter. The value of each of them is high, especially each fine day. Summer must "hand over" to fall as successfully as possible.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS

PM171037 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Aug 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Harvesting and Procuring Grain at an Accelerated Pace"]

[Excerpts] By the middle of August grain had been cut from a total area of 30.7 million hectares in the RSFSR -- over 45 percent of the sown area. They have been threshed on 27.6 million hectares. The harvest in the republic is underway from the Baltic regions to the Far East. It is important to make the maximum effort everywhere to harvest in full and keep safe everything grown on the fields, and to give the motherland more grain and other products. A considerable quantity of grain has been sold to the state by the Kuban and Stavropol farms, which counts toward their pledges. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moscow, Ryazan, and Tula Oblasts, and Kalmyk and Checheno-Ingush ASSR's have increased the delivery of grain in the past 5 days.

The grain procurement tempo must not be allowed to wane, so that every farm may take part and cope with the target for the sake of edible wheat, peas, and groat crops.

Unfortunately, it has to be noted that some places forget the first precept and keep the grain on the threshing floors, failing to ensure its rapid delivery to the elevators. The farms of Bryansk Oblast, for instance, dispatched only 36,000 metric tons of grain in the second 5-day period [of August] although the purchases plan had been fulfilled only 19 percent. Many farms of Kalinin, Smolensk, and Penza Oblasts are carrying out grain procurements only slowly. The harvest is coming to an end in Kuybyshev Oblast, and the flow of grain to the threshing floors has increased. Yet, they are in no hurry here to clean and dry the grain and send it to the elevators.

More and more regions of the Urals and West Siberia are now beginning the harvest. The grainfields of many Altay farms, whose workers have planned to sell at least 3.7 million metric tons of grain, are productive. But the grain is difficult to harvest here and on some areas it has become lodged.

The grain crops are ripening in the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan, where the busy period of harvest toil has begun. Grain crops have been cut from 4.8 million hectares in the republic and threshed on 4.5 million hectares.

In the Ukraine the eared grain crops harvest is drawing to a close. It is being carried out over 13 million hectares. There are good yields here on the fields of Transcarpathian, Chernovitsy, and Chernigov Oblasts. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Crimea, Kiev, and Lvov Oblasts are selling grain to the state in an organized manner. The procurements of strong and valuable wheat in the republic have increased markedly. At the same time, there are examples of a different kind. In Donetsk Oblast this year a good harvest has been grown. A large amount of grain has piled up on the threshing floors, but only 7,000 metric tons of grain were delivered to the elevators over the 5-day period, and this when the state purchases plan has been fulfilled only 50 percent! There is a similar situation in Poltava Oblast, where the grain procurement tempo has slackened, although the plan has been only half fulfilled. So far only 20 percent of the pea yield has been sold in the republic.

The farms of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, where half the grain crops are still unharvested in many places, possess great opportunities for accelerating the grain harvest and shipments. It is difficult for the machine operators to work, so to prevent losses, the Belorussian farms have equipped combines and reapers with lifters. It is essential to step up the drying of the grain, to deliver it steadily to the state granaries. The initiative of the machine operators of the Lithuanian Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, many of whom are driving combines around the fields, achieving good results in cutting and threshing, deserves support.

The corn is ripening in the south of the country. Ripe cobs have been harvested from the first thousands of hectares in Central Asia. It is essential to take steps to fully preserve the areas of corn for harvesting and to harvest and procure the maximum quantity of grain. In the RSFSR and the Ukraine buckwheat and millet are being harvested. Long-staple flax has been pulled on 214,000 hectares -- one-fifth of the area sown. The influx of products from the vegetable plantations is increasing. Over 1.4 million metric tons of potatoes and 4.2 million metric tons of vegetables have been purchased. In order to fully satisfy the population's requirements for fruit and vegetable products, it is necessary that the precise work of harvesters and transport, procurement, and trade workers be ensured on the spot.

While harvesting this year's crop the arable farmers are taking pains over next year's grainfield. Already, winter crops have been sown on over 2.2 million hectares, and 6.7 million hectares of the land have been plowed for winter fallow. To carry out urgent work within the optimal deadlines, it is essential to create a broad front for it. Unfortunately, people have not been concerned for this everywhere. In Pskov, Novgorod, and Yaroslavl Oblasts and the Udmurt ASSR, the plan for plowing the soil for winter crops has been only half fulfilled although the sowing units should already be out on the plowed strips here. The farms of the Central, Volga-Vyatka, West Siberian, and Urals Economic Regions are being extremely slow in cleaning the winter grain crop seeds and bringing them into good sowing condition. The USSR Ministry of Procurement, USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Railroads, and local agronomists are failing to ensure the prompt solution of all questions connected with dispatching and shipping winter crops seeds to the zones where the sowing is being launched.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD190012 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1125 GMT on 18 August carries a video talk by political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy, with VASKHNIL Academy President A.A. Nikonov. Voznesenskiy opens by recalling that the end of the summer is a busy time for farmers. They are finishing the harvest and laying the foundations for next year's crop. "I think that at this stage, it is especially important, in preparing for the next crop, to lay not only the biological, but also the economic foundations for it. This means that every quintal of grain, potatoes, meat, milk, or any agricultural product in general, should, in principle, become increasingly cheaper, both for the farms and society as a whole. In other words, right from the start of another farming cycle, intensification of agricultural production should planned and implemented; it is this, and only this, that is a realistic way of enhancing its efficiency. Today I would like to ask Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Nikonov, president of the VASKHNIL, to speak on this range of issues."

Nikonov observes that farmers have three tasks at present -- completion of the harvest, preparation for the winter, and preparation for next year's crops. Nikonov recalls that a recent party and government decision called for winter crop yields to be improved through intensification. "The importance of this decision is not only a matter of producing more high quality grain next year, even in unfavorable weather conditions. These measures signify a switch to consistent intensification of grain farming, and grain farming is the very basis of agricultural production, the Food Program, in the final analysis. In recent times, the necessary preconditions for intensification of arable farming have been created -- the material-technical, scientific-technological, and socioeconomic preconditions."

Voznesenskiy asks how Nikonov sees the essence of intensification. Nikonov says it means making the best use of all available resources. Voznesenskiy then says: "Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, one can say that we have reached a stage of development in our agriculture in which intensification has become historically and, if you like, economically and socially unavoidable. I would like to express the conviction that it is the intensification of agriculture at this stage of our development that has incalculable importance for us: First, because society's requirements for agricultural produce have risen sharply and are growing quickly, and we can only cover these requirements by developing agricultural production just as rapidly, which is only possible through intensification.

"Second, because our agriculture is developing, on the whole -- let us speak plainly -- in natural climatic conditions that are not very favorable and, perhaps especially, in weather conditions that are not very reliable, as I would put it. Only farming based on intensive methods of development can successfully counter these unreliable external factors."

Nikonov agrees, noting that the main grain growing areas are sometimes stricken by drought for years on end.

Voznesenskiy asks what stands in the way of reliable harvests.

Nikonov begins by recalling the work of (?Fortunatov) at the end of the last century, which showed a close link between reliable crop yields and intensive farming methods. "By implementing intensification, we simultaneously resolve two major tasks. We increase the volume of production, and, at the same time, we promote the realiability, the stability of this production. We reduce, lessen, and mollify the troughs in the unfavorable years. Let us sort out what these factors, these ways are. They are well known. First and foremost, it is land improvement, which is legitimately given exclusively great importance in our country. After all, almost all the land used in the country needs improvement in one form or another. The use of improved land gives exclusively high returns, but this means integrated use, not just supplying water or draining it off, or making the soil reaction (pochvennaya reaktsiya) normal; it means providing everything else required for normal growth and development of plants and land improvement. Then, there is mechanization, which, along with electrification, is what creates the material basis for modern technology. Further, there is chemicalization. It has to be said that our country has created a major, well developed mineral fertilizer industry. Fertilizers not only increase yields, they also stabilize harvests. The fact of the matter is that in drought conditions, using fertilizer, plants use water more economically with water savings of up to 40 percent in forming one unit of dry matter. Thus, this is a factor both for intensification and for stabilization of production." These are the factors, says Nikonov, that make for good growth.

Use of fallow land is also important. Nikonov draws a parallel between servicing machinery and leaving land fallow, with fertilizer application and weed removal, thus allowing it to recover. "The area of bare fallows has now reached almost 21 million hectares, which is close to the optimum defined by rational systems of arable farming. There was a time when we had 32 million hectares, just after the war. Then there was only 6 million. Now we are approaching the optimum for modern conditions." Nikonov gives a reminder of how use of fallow lands gives increased yeilds of varying amounts. He quotes figures from research in Stavropol Kray on how application of fertilizer to fallow land produces good returns.

Voznesenskiy and Nikonov go on to stress the importance of the human factor in effective farming. Powerful technology is no good unless the people using this technology understand it and are organized effectively. They cite collective contracting as the best method of organization. Voznesenskiy says it is important for every worker to feel he has his part in production management, as promoted by this form of organization. It also promotes initiative. Nikonov says: "The fact is that in agriculture, it is difficult to adopt standard solutions, and it is impossible to extrapolate any sensible, correct solution adopted under one set of conditions to apply to other conditions. Hence the line of independence, initiative, maximum consideration of specific local conditions -- that is, the guarantee for the correct use of resources, and, machinery, working time, and so on.

This should, in fact, be aided by the new management organs functioning in accordance with the May decision of the Central Committee at all levels, primarily at rayon level."

Voznesenskiy suggests that an integrated approach is required in order to ensure good results. Nikonov agrees: "We suffer and have losses because of upsetting integration and proportionality. It happens this way in life -- in one place we apply fertilizer without liming the soil, in another we have fallows without fertilizer." Nikonov quotes the results of an experiment in the fields of Moscow Oblast; the figures show that correct application of fertilizers, herbicides, retardants, and fungicides can produce massive increases in yield.

Voznesenskiy inquires about the factor of time in farming. Nikonov quotes research showing that in the fields of the Don region, a delay of 10 days in beginning sowing after the optimum time means a loss of 7 of the 40 quintals per hectare that should be harvested. Figures worked out over a long period show that 1 day's delay in harvesting leads to a loss of from 50 kg to 3 quintals of grain per hectare, and a delay of 5 days means a loss of 2 to 6 quintals. "Hence, it can be understood that agriculture needs to be well equipped with machinery and other facilities -- both available power and a full set of machinery decide the fate of both the harvest and efficiency of production in agriculture," he says.

Science also plays an important role, says Voznesenskiy. Nikonov replies: "Yes, today we are also talking about the intensification of science itself. Recently, our academy's presidium examined these issues many times; we have drafted a program aimed at intensifying scientific work and are now implementing it. But the essence here boils down to the following basic principles: Concentrating strength and energy on the chief issues required by practical work, which can substantially influence the course of production, production growth and quality improvement. That is the first thing. Second, to speed up the process of developments, and bring developments to the stage and the form that kolkhozes, sovkhozes, planning organizations, and others that carry out the implementation, can adopt." Work is also in progress, in conjunction with other scientific organizations and with production workers, to improve methodologies.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

SALYUT CREW COMPLETES ORBIT CORRECTION MANEUVER

LD171620 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have carried out an orbit correction maneuver on the orbital station Salyut. They switched on the engine unit for a time, moving the station to a higher orbit.

Such maneuvers are carried out regularly because Salyut comes closer to the surface by one and a half meters every day due to gravitation.

COSMONAUTS UNLOAD CARGO CRAFT, CONTINUE RESEARCH

LD192343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Many Soviet cosmonauts begin their career in the Air Force, so we can report to our listeners that USSR Air Forces Day was the 194th day of work in orbit for Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov. The cosmonauts spent most of today unloading the cargo craft Progress 23. Following their research program into the earth's natural resources and study of the environment, the crew continued their survey of various areas of the USSR. According to telemetric data, the on-board systems of the Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-11/Progress-23 orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.